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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE YEAR 1924



IN ONE VOLUME
AND A SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1929

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References

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1927.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of the association for the year 1924. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. ABBOT,
Acting Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created, in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, to adopt a constitution, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1925.

SIR: As provided by law, we have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1924.

As with the report for 1923, it is deemed necessary, in an attempt to clear arrears, to limit the report to the proceedings of the association and of the Pacific Coast Branch. All papers, abstracts of papers, and reports of conferences are omitted.

A supplemental volume contains a bibliography of writings on American history during the year 1924, compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin.

Very respectfully yours,

H. BARRETT LEARNED,
Chairman of the Committee on Publications.

ALLEN R. BOYD, *Editor.*

To the SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C.

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CONSTITUTION

I

The name of this society shall be The American Historical Association.

II

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member by paying \$5, and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of \$5. On payment of \$100 any person may become a life member, exempt from fees. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members and be exempt from the payment of fees.

IV

The officers shall be a president, a first vice president, a second vice president a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, and an editor.

The president, vice presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

The assistant secretary-treasurer and the editor shall be elected by the executive council. They shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the council may determine.

If the office of president shall, through any cause, become vacant, the first vice president shall thereupon become president, and the second vice president shall become first vice president whenever the office of first vice president shall have been vacated.

V

There shall be an executive council, constituted as follows:

1. The president, the vice presidents, the secretary, and the treasurer.
2. Elected members, eight in number, to be chosen annually in the same manner as the officers of the association.
3. The former presidents; but a former president shall be entitled to vote for the three years succeeding the expiration of his turn as president, and no longer.

VI

The executive council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. In the exercise of its proper functions, the council may appoint such committees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The council shall make a full report of its activities to the annual meeting of the association. The association may by vote at any annual meeting instruct the executive council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action in directing the affairs of the association as it may deem necessary and proper.

VII

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive council.

BY-LAWS

I

The officers provided for by the constitution shall have the duties and perform the functions customarily attached to their respective offices with such others as may from time to time be prescribed.

II

A nomination committee of five members shall be chosen at each annual business meeting in the manner hereafter provided for the election of officers of the association. At such convenient time prior to the 15th of September as it may determine, it shall invite every member to express to it his preference regarding every office to be filled by election at the ensuing annual business meeting and regarding the composition of the new nominating committee then to be chosen. It shall publish and mail to each member at least one month prior to the annual business meeting such nominations as it may determine upon for each elective office and for the next nominating committee. It shall prepare for use at the annual business meeting an official ballot containing, as candidates for each office or committee membership to be filled thereat, the names of its nominees and also the names of any other nominees which may be proposed to the chairman of the committee in writing by 20 or more members of the association at least one day before the annual business meeting, but such nominations by petition shall not be presented until after the committee shall have reported its nominations to the association, as provided for in the present by-law. The official ballot shall also provide under each office a blank space for voting for such further nominees as any member may present from the floor at the time of the election.

III

The annual election of officers and the choice of a nominating committee for the ensuing year shall be conducted by the use of an official ballot prepared as described in By-law II.

IV

The association authorizes the payment of traveling expenses incurred by the voting members of the council attending one meeting of that body a year, this meeting to be other than that held in connection with the annual meeting of the association.

The council may provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the secretary, the assistant secretary-treasurer, and the editor in such travel as may be necessary to the transaction of the association's business.

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AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884. Incorporated by Congress, January 4, 1889

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 29, 1924

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WILLIAM K. BOYD, PH. D.
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VICE PRESIDENT:

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(Deceased officers are marked thus: †)

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Committee on local arrangements for the fortieth annual meeting.—William A. Frayer, chairman, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Preston W. Slosson, secretary, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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1925); Sidney B. Fay, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. (1930); Francis A. Christie, 610 Arch Street, Meadville, Pa. (1929); Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (1928); William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (1927); Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (1926).

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Committee on publications (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, secretary, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Theodore C. Pease, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; St. George L. Sioussat, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; O. C. Stine, chairman of the committee on publications of the Agricultural History Society, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Committee on membership.—Austin P. Evans, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Robert G. Albion, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Witt Bowden, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ralph H. Gabriel, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Paul Knaplund, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Ella Lonn, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.; Donald L. McMurry, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Frederick Merk, 64 Wendell Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Laurence B. Packard, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Franklin C. Palm, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Ulrich B. Phillips, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; William W. Pierson, jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; J. Fred Rippy, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Conference of historical societies.—Benjamin F. Shambaugh, chairman,¹ Iowa City, Iowa; Joseph Schafer, secretary, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

APPOINTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Committee on handbook of historical societies.—George N. Fuller, chairman, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

¹ Elected at business meeting of the conference of historical societies.

Committee on national archives.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Tyler Dennett, Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., historical section, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Henry R. Shipman, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Sidney B. Fay, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Augustus H. Shearer, The Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. Allison, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; Louis J. Paetow, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Public archives commission.—John W. Oliver, chairman, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; John H. Edmonds, 438 Statehouse, Boston, 9, Mass.; Robert Burton House, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Thomas M. Marshall, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; James G. Randall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Wallace Notestein, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.—Dixon R. Fox, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.; Natalie S. Lincoln, editor D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, Arundell Club, Baltimore, Md.

Board of editors of Historical Outlook.—Albert E. McKinley, managing editor, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar Dawson, Hunter College, New York, N. Y.; Sarah A. Dynes, Lock Box 681, Sun Prairie, Wis.; Daniel C. Knowlton, The Lincoln School, 425 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; William L. Westermann, 400 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—William K. Boyd, chairman, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Asa E. Martin, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; St. George L. Sioussat, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; William W. Sweet, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; George H. Blakeslee, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Robert H. Lord, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Jesse S. Reeves, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Robert Livingston Schuyler, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Committee on history teaching in the schools.—A. C. Krey, chairman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (Additional members to be appointed by the chairman in consultation with the president and the secretary.)

Committee on endowment.—Evarts B. Greene, chairman, Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Henry M. Wriston, executive secretary, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Dana C. Munro, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Albert J. Beveridge, 4164 Washington Boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind.; Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Worthington C. Ford, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, 17, Mass.; Charles

H. Haskins, 53 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.; J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place NW., Washington, D. C.; Stewart L. Mims, care J. Walter Thompson Co., 244 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Otto L. Schmidt, Mallers Building, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Samuel F. Bemis, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Worthington C. Ford, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, 17, Mass.; Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; John Bach McMaster, 2109 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Frederick J. Turner, 2214 Van Hise Avenue, Madison, Wis.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur L. Cross, 705 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Roger B. Merriman, 175 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Wallace Notestein, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Conyers Read, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on the writing of history.—Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, France; John S. Bassett, secretary, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Wilbur C. Abbott, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles W. Colby, 560 Pine Avenue, West, Montreal, Canada.

Representatives in the international committee of historical science.—James T. Shotwell, 407 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Committee on preparing a program for research and publication.—Dana C. Munro, chairman, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; William K. Boyd, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Wallace Notestein, 237 Goldwin Smith Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.; A. M. Schlesinger, 415 Widener Library, Cambridge, Mass.; Bernadotte E. Schmitt, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Seymour, 127 Everit Street, New Haven, Conn.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

The American Historical Association is the national organization for the promotion of historical writing and studies in the United States. It was founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, and in 1889 was chartered by Congress. Its national character is emphasized by fixing its principal office in Washington and by providing for the publication of its annual reports by the United States Government through the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The membership of the association, at present about 3,000, is drawn from every State in the Union as well as from Canada and South America. To all who desire to promote the development of history, local, national, or general, and to all who believe that a correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present, the association makes a strong appeal through its publications and other activities.

The meetings of the association are held annually during the last week in December in cities so chosen as to accommodate in turn the members living in different parts of the country, and the average attendance is about 400. The meetings afford an opportunity for members to become personally acquainted and to discuss matters in which they have a common interest.

The principal publications of the association are the Annual Report and the American Historical Review. The former, usually in two volumes, is printed for the association by the Government and is distributed free to all members who request it. It contains the proceedings of the association, as well as valuable collections of documents, edited by the historical manuscripts commission, reports on American archives, prepared by the public archives commission, bibliographical contributions, reports on history teaching, on the activities of historical societies and other agencies, etc., and an annual group of papers on agricultural history contributed by the Agricultural History Society. The American Historical Review is the official organ of the association and the recognized organ of the historical profession in the United States. It is published quarterly, each number containing about 225 pages. It presents to the reader authoritative articles, critical reviews of important new works on history, groups of inedited documents, and news of many and varied activities in the field of history. The Review is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of the progress of historical scholarship, and is of much value and interest to the general reader. It is distributed to all members of the association in part return for their dues.

For the encouragement of historical research the association offers two biennial prizes, each of \$200, for the best printed or manuscript monograph in the English language submitted by a writer residing in the Western Hemisphere who has not achieved an established reputation. The Justin Winsor prize, offered in the even years, is awarded to an essay in the history of the Western Hemisphere, including the insular possessions of the United States. In odd years the Herbert Baxter Adams prize is awarded for an essay in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere.

A third prize, bearing the name of its founder, the late George Louis Beer, amounting to \$250, is offered annually for the best work upon any phase of European international history since 1895; while a medal struck in honor of Jean Jules Jusserand, late ambassador of the French Republic to the United States and a former president of the association, is offered annually for the best work on intellectual relations between America and one or more European countries.

To the subject of history teaching the association has devoted much and consistent attention through conferences held at the annual meetings, the investigations of committees, and the preparation of reports. The association has a close advisory relationship with *The Historical Outlook*, that valuable organ of those engaged in teaching history and the social studies. A standing committee on history teaching gives constant attention to that vital part of the school curriculum.

The association maintains close relations with the State and local historical societies through a conference organized under the auspices of the association and holding a meeting each year in connection with the annual meeting of the association. In this meeting of delegates the various societies discuss such problems as the collection and editing of historical material, the maintenance of museums and libraries, the fostering of popular interest in historical matters, the marking of sites, the observance of historical anniversaries, etc. The proceedings of the conference are printed in the annual report of the association.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the association, organized in 1904, affords an opportunity for the members living in the Far West to have meetings (held in the month of November in various cities of the Pacific coast) and an organization of their own while retaining full membership in the parent body. In 1915 the association met with the branch in San Francisco, Berkeley, and Palo Alto in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal.

From the first the association has pursued the policy of inviting to its membership not only those professionally or otherwise actively engaged in historical work but also those whose interest in history or in the advancement of historical science is such that they wish to ally themselves with the association in the furtherance of its various objects. Thus the association counts among its members lawyers, clergymen, editors, publishers, physicians, officers of the Army and Navy, merchants, bankers, and farmers—all of whom find material of special interest in the publications of the association.

Membership in the association is obtained through election by the executive council, upon nomination by a member, or by direct application. The annual dues are \$5, there being no initiation fee. The fee for life membership is \$100, which secures exemption from all annual dues.

Inquiries respecting the association, its work, publications, prizes, meetings, membership, etc., should be addressed to the assistant secretary of the association at 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., from whom they will receive prompt attention.

HISTORICAL PRIZES

JUSTIN WINSOR AND HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZES

For the purpose of encouraging historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of \$200: The Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize shall be awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before April 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph the date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 1. A monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if it is deemed in all respects available, be published in the annual report of the association. Competition shall be limited to monographs written or published in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere.

In making the award the committee will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression and logical arrangement. The successful monograph must reveal marked excellence of style. Its subject matter should afford a distinct contribution to knowledge of a sort beyond that having merely personal or local interest. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. A manuscript—including text, notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words if designed for publication in the annual report of the association.

The Justin Winsor prize: The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history. The phrase "American history" includes the history of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize: The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history, as in the case of the Winsor prize.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

In accordance with the terms of a bequest by the late George Louis Beer, of New York City, the American Historical Association offers the George Louis Beer prize in European international history. The prize is \$250, and is awarded annually for the best work upon "any phase of European international history since 1895."

The competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works that shall be submitted to the American Historical Association. A work may be submitted in either manuscript or print.

Works must be submitted on or before April 1 of each year in order to be considered for the competition of that year. In the case of printed works the

date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 1.

A work submitted in competition for the Herbert Baxter Adams prize may at the same time, if its subject meets the requirements, be submitted for the George Louis Beer prize; but no work that shall have been so submitted for both prizes will be admitted to the competition for the Beer prize in any subsequent year.

In making the award the committee in charge will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and general excellence of style.

The prize is designed especially to encourage those who have not published previously any considerable work nor obtained an established reputation.

Only works in the English language will receive consideration.

Inquiries concerning these prizes should be addressed to the chairmen of the respective committees or to the secretary of the American Historical Association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The Justin Winsor prize (which until 1906 was offered annually) has been awarded to the following:

1896. Herman V. Ames, "The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

1900. William A. Schaper, "Sectionalism and representation in South Carolina."

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips, "Georgia and State rights."

1902. Charles McCarthy, "The anti-Masonic party."

1903. Louise Phelps Kellogg, "The American colonial charter: A study of its relation to English administration, chiefly after 1688."

1904. William R. Manning, "The Nootka Sound controversy."

1906. Annie Heloise Abel, "The history of events resulting in Indian consolidation west of the Mississippi River."

1908. Clarence Edwin Carter, "Great Britain and the Illinois country, 1765-1774."

1910. Edward Raymond Turner, "The Negro in Pennsylvania: Slavery—Servitude—Freedom, 1639-1861."

1912. Arthur Charles Cole, "The Whig Party in the South."

1914. Mary W. Williams, "Anglo-American Isthmian diplomacy, 1815-1915."

1916. Richard J. Purcell, "Connecticut in transition, 1775-1818."

1918. Arthur M. Schlesinger, "The colonial merchants and the American Revolution, 1763-1776." (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. LXXVIII, whole number 182. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., Agents.)

1920. F. Lee Benne, "The American struggle for the British West India carrying trade, 1815-1830." (Indiana University Studies, Vol. X, No. 56. Bloomington, Ind., University Bookstore.)

1922. Lawrence Henry Gipson, "Jared Ingersoll: A study of American loyalism in relation to British colonial government." (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany VIII. New Haven, Yale University Press.)

1924. Elizabeth B. White, "Franco-American relations, 1812-1914."

From 1897 to 1899 and in 1905 the Justin Winsor prize was not awarded.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize has been awarded to:

1905. David S. Muzzey, "The spiritual Franciscans."

1907, in equal division. Edward B. Krehbiel, "The interdict: Its history and its operation, with especial attention to the time of Pope Innocent III";

and William S. Robertson, "Francisco de Miranda and the revolutionizing of Spanish America."

1909. Wallace Notestein, "A history of witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718."

1911. Louise Fargo Brown, "The political activities of the Baptists and Fifth-Monarchy Men in England during the interregnum."

1913. Violet Barbour, "Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington."

1915. Theodore C. Pease, "The leveller movement."

1917. Frederick L. Nussbaum, "Commercial policy in the French Revolution: A study of the career of G. J. A. Ducher."

1919. William Thomas Morgan, "English political parties and leaders in the reign of Queen Anne, 1702-1710." (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, VII. New Haven, Yale University Press.)

1921. Einar Joranson, "The Danegeld in France."

1923, in equal division. Mary Hume Maguire, "History of the oath ex officio in England"; and John Thomas McNeill, "The Celtic penitentials and their influence on continental Christianity." (Champion. Paris, 1923.)

The essays of Messrs. Muzzey, Krehbiel, Carter, Notestein, Turner, Cole, Pease, Purcell, Nussbaum, Miss Brown, Miss Barbour, and Miss Williams have been published by the association in a series of separate volumes. The earlier Winsor prize essays were printed in the annual reports.

The George Louis Beer prize has been awarded to:

1923, in equal division. Walter Russell Batsell, "The mandatory system: Its historical background and relation to the new imperialism"; and Edward Mead Earle, "Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway." (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1923.)

1924. Alfred L. P. Dennis, "The foreign policies of soviet Russia." (New York, E. P. Dutton and Co., 1924.)

In 1922 the George Louis Beer prize was not awarded.

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, DECEMBER 27-31, 1924

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT RICHMOND¹

Many if not all of those who attended the Richmond meeting of 1908 regarded it as the pleasantest the association had ever had. The only way to surpass it in this respect was to meet in Richmond again. This the association did in the closing days of 1924. The result justified so well-reasoned a choice, and that the members knew what they had to expect is plain from the registration, which mounted to the exceptionally high figure of 537, a figure never surpassed in the association's history except at its twenty-fifth anniversary (New York, 1909).

The attractions of Richmond for a December convention of students of history are not simply those of an active, enterprising, and handsome city situated in a milder climate than most of them are permitted to inhabit. They find there also many a building, and in the environs many a scene, that carries the imagination instantly back to great historic events and memorable historic characters—the old capitol, the executive mansion of the Confederacy, the homes of Marshall and Lee, the banks of the James, the half circle of famous battle fields. They find an historical atmosphere, that is to say, remembrance in many minds of a great tradition, of a notable part played in the making and sustenance of the Nation, of days both of exaltation and of poignant suffering. In the State Library and Archives, at the Virginia Historical Society, and at the Confederate Museum and Battle Abbey they see the very stuff of history.

But, after all, the chief element in the visitors' pleasure came from the genial and hospitable spirit of the men and women of Richmond. In organized form it was shown by the long list of societies whose chosen representatives had cooperated with the committee on local arrangements headed by Mr. J. Scott Parrish, in providing for the entertainment and welfare of the guests. But not less abundant a source of pleasure was the spontaneous and native cordiality and kindness shown daily by all Richmond. Through the effective efforts of Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, secretary of the local committee, to whom the association is especially indebted for the pleasures that marked its meeting, many societies and institutions threw open their

¹ This account of the Richmond meeting is taken, with some modifications and abridgments, from the *American Historical Review* for April, 1925.

doors. The Commonwealth Club and the Woman's Club extended the privileges of their houses. The Westmoreland Club entertained the gentlemen at a "smoker"; the Virginia members of the Colonial Dames of America provided a reception for the ladies. The Governor of the State gave at the executive mansion a reception to all members of the association and of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Agricultural History Society, and the National Council for the Social Studies, which met at the same time and place. Not to be forgotten is the unique entertainment provided after the exercises of the Saturday evening, in the rendering of old plantation melodies, "spirituals" and the like, by the Sabbath Glee Club, a well-trained organization of colored singers.

The days of the meetings were Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday (December 27, 29, and 30). Thus a Sunday intervened, and whenever this happens it adds greatly to the social pleasure of the occasion, by increasing those opportunities for talk and for furthering of acquaintance which to many members constitute the prime good of such meetings. The pleasure of the Sunday at Richmond was heightened, however, by the thoughtful kindness of the local committee in providing opportunities and conveyance for visiting places of interest in the city or the battlefields around it (with admirable commentary by Mr. Douglas S. Freeman, director of the Confederate Museum), or the typical old Virginian mansion of Westover, in its early days the home of the famous Col. William Byrd, now that of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crane.

On the day after the ending of the formal sessions there was an excursion to Jamestown and Williamsburg, in which a hundred or so members participated, as guests of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and of the College of William and Mary. To one who had not seen Jamestown since 1891, before the devoted ladies of the society first named had begun their valiant efforts to restore and preserve, the visit to Jamestown was exceedingly interesting and well worth a rainy journey over wintry roads. In 1891 Jamestown was in its natural—or unnaturally neglected—state. The river was encroaching at the rate of several feet a year. Much of the old town area was already under water. Nothing visible remained of the earliest and most venerable of English-American settlements but the ruined tower of the old brick church and a few gravestones in the churchyard. Soon after that date, however, the United States engineers constructed a revetment along the James which has protected our hallowed pomœrium from further losses. The old church has been reconstructed by pious hands, interesting discoveries being made in the process. Excavations have laid bare the foundations of several of the original houses of Jamestown, including the 'state

houses," and have revealed the plan of the town, much like that of an English market town.

At Williamsburg the old buildings and the new were alike of interest, the old for their quaintness and their historical associations, the new for their evidence of the prosperous growth of the College of William and Mary, in whose dining hall the visitors were hospitably entertained at luncheon. From Williamsburg some made also the interesting excursion to Yorktown.

In Richmond the headquarters hotel was the Jefferson, whose arrangements lend themselves admirably to the purposes of such a convention and in whose ample rooms most of the sessions were held. The two exceptions were the first evening session, held in the large auditorium of the Second Baptist Church, where after addresses of welcome by Governor Trinkle and Mayor Bright, the acting president of the association, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Yale University, gave the thoughtful address, "These forty years"^{1a} and the business meeting of the association, held in the spacious and handsome gymnasium of the University of Richmond, whose abundant hospitality in the luncheon just preceding is held in grateful remembrance and whose attractive new site and new buildings were a source of additional pleasure.

Is it thought that too great space is given in this brief chronicle to these amenities? But they are the means of sociability, and though the social contacts of members with other members or with local society lie beyond the power of record, no one doubts that they furnish not only the chief pleasure of these meetings but also one of the chief elements in their profitableness and their influence. The power and value of the American Historical Association lie mainly in the fact that its members—those at least who attend its meetings—know each other, and are accustomed in the closing days of each year to converse and discuss with each other in hotel corridors and lounges. It is these habits, and the resulting unity and consensus, which have given to our national societies of specialists the influence and power which they have acquired in these last 40 years. Those who can not remember the days when a professor of history or mathematics in any given college knew almost none of those who professed history or mathematics elsewhere can have hardly any conception of the broadening of individual outlook which has resulted from these Christmas meetings or of the influence which these societies have exerted upon the intellectual life of America. One of our literary-political weeklies devoted a 16-page supplement to the group of such meetings. That never happened before; and though the comments were mostly written with the amused but

^{1a} *Am. Hist. Rev.*, Jan. 1925.

tolerant flippancy appropriate to such journals, it was a cheering sign of growing appreciation of the public importance of our learned societies.

The program, prepared by the careful and experienced hand of Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, was an exceptionally good one. It did not escape the defect of congestion. Seventy papers or addresses are too many even if all of them should prove to be excellent, which is not likely. Every year the chairman of a program committee sets out with a laudable resolve to simplify the program. What makes it difficult or impossible for him to succeed is, usually, the zeal of the specialist clamoring that his particular division or brand or bypath of history shall be "recognized," preferably by devoting to it a whole session. But is this zeal for the promotion of specialists defensible on intellectual grounds? American historical scholars, especially those devoted to American history, pretty certainly specialize too much, in proportion to the time they spend in wide reading in the broad fields. The student of Jacksonian politics or of the course of cotton culture who can not enjoy a really good paper on the Byzantine court or the fall of Poland is not wholly fit to teach American history.

On the present occasion especially successful efforts were made to invest with general interest the evening sessions, when members and the public are gathered with one accord in one place. The first evening was mainly occupied, as has already been mentioned, with Professor Andrews's address. The interest of the other two was greatly heightened by the presence of distinguished representatives of British historical scholarship, and the program of those two evenings was largely shaped by that presence, the former being devoted to the Anglo-American question, "What remains to be done for the development of the history of the British Empire?" the latter to the recent diplomatic history of Europe.

The British guests, 12 in number,² had been invited to the occasion in an effort to return, after a manner, the hospitalities of London in 1921, when the historical teachers of the University of London organized and conducted with much success an Anglo-American conference of professors of history, attended by some 40 Americans then in England. At the Columbus meeting of the American Historical Association it was voted that a similar conference should be made a feature of the meeting at Richmond. Merged in a general meeting of the association, such a conference would necessarily have in formal

¹ The following is the list of delegates from the British universities: Oxford, Rev. Dr. Alexander J. Carlyle, chaplain and lecturer of University College (and Dr. William L. Grant, principal of Upper Canada College); Cambridge, Dr. John H. Clapham, fellow and tutor of King's College, James R. M. Butler, fellow of Trinity College, and Maj. Harold Temperley, fellow of Peterhouse; Edinburgh, Prof. Sir Richard Lodge; London, Dr. Hubert Hall, Prof. Albert F. Pollard, and Prof. Robert W. Seton-Watson; National University of Ireland, Miss Mary T. Hayden, professor in University College, Dublin; Manchester, Prof. Frederick M. Powicke; University of Wales, Prof. Charles K. Webster; Birmingham, Principal C. Grant Robertson.

respects a different character from that of 1921, but, now that it can be looked back upon, it seems plainly to have had some of the same good results. The British guests "played the game" and commended themselves everywhere by their amiable acceptance of unfamiliar conditions, their cordial interest in the proceedings, and the high quality of their own contributions. Most of them were able to remain in America long enough to visit, or to lecture at, some of the American universities or colleges, under arrangements made through the effective organization of the Institute of International Education. The profit we had hoped for from their visit was certainly obtained; and on their side, if they carried back some heightened interest in America, its history, and its establishments for higher education, it suffices. Their students as well as our own will in that case reap the gain which is always hoped for from these international exchanges—a gain which to the present chronicler, as in the course of editorial study he turns the pages of European journals, seems not unneeded in Europe. If he were a European, and thought the United States to be, as European newspapers say, politically and financially the most formidable power in the present world, and if he were an historical scholar who held it to be one main function of history to explain the development of the chief forces at work in that world, he would, he thinks, make much study of American history.³ Yet the last number of the *English Historical Review* devotes to American history one page (a review of one pamphlet) and 17 lines, the last number of the *Historische Zeitschrift* two pages, the last number of the *Revue Historique*, in one place and another, a total of seven lines. It is not two days since the writer saw it stated once more that America has no history, apparently on the ground that the United States began its career so recently; yet it would be surprising to hear that the history of Europe ends in 1776 or that all that has happened since is negligible.

Not such was Darwin's estimate. Speaking with that quiet deliberation which gave so much weight to all his utterances on human affairs, he said, "Looking to the distant future, I do not think that [a then recent English writer] takes an exaggerated view when he says, 'All other series of events—as that which resulted in the culture of mind in Greece, and that which resulted in the empire of Rome—only appear to have purpose and value when viewed in connection with, or rather as subsidiary to' * * * the great stream of Anglo-Saxon emigration to the west." After 50 years more of the world's development, it is not provincial boastfulness but plain arithmetic that may lead one, "looking to the distant future," to think somewhat as Darwin thought.

³ For one concrete instance, has a federable empire nothing to learn from the history of the chief of federal republics?

As has been usual, the program of the Richmond meeting consisted partly of conferences devoted to practical considerations in special lines of historical activity, and from which practical results, within or without the association, are expected, and partly of sessions devoted to the reading of papers in this or that field of historical learning. It is the former which, from the informality of their procedure, give opportunity for discussion, sometimes genuinely profitable. The sessions devoted to papers, at the rate of four or five papers a session, afford no chance for this, yet have their uses, for information or other modes of edification.

The annual conference of archivists included a paper on British records of the World War, by Dr. Hubert Hall, of the London School of Economics, who during more than 40 years' service in the Public Record Office was the constant friend and helper of every American who went to London for purposes of research in that repository; a full account of archive legislation in the American States during the years 1921-1923, by Mr. George S. Godard, librarian of the Connecticut State Library; and a paper of notes on the destruction of historical records—destruction both by fire and through negligence—by Mr. Robert B. House, State archivist of North Carolina.

The annual conference of State and local historical societies occupied itself with two topics. The president of the Virginia Historic Highway Association, Mr. Junius P. Fishburn, described that highway, a circuit of roads through Virginia intended to include all the chief points of scenic and historic interest. Mr. Laurence V. Coleman, secretary of the American Association of Museums, in a paper on museums of history, brought to bear upon those institutions, often mere lifeless adjuncts of historical societies, the modern conceptions of museum management—that a museum should be, not a mere collection, but a working organization; that its material should be organized for reference and study, and not all put in display; that its exhibits should expound a principle or illustrate a story; and that its educational work should be kept in intimate and constant relation with that of the schools.

The perennial, but always vital, subject of the position and treatment of history in the schools was considered at a "luncheon conference" of members of the American Historical Association, the National Council for the Social Studies, and the Virginia Society of History Teachers, at which the outlook for history in the schools was first discussed in an address by Principal Thomas J. McCormack, of the LaSalle-Peru (Illinois) High School. His view was that the subject of history was in danger of being eliminated from the curriculum of the secondary schools. Prof. Albert E. McKinley, of the University of Pennsylvania, expressed a more hopeful view of the situation.

At the "luncheon conference of the patriotic societies" Mrs. Alton B. Parker, of New York, described the recent activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York State; Mr. George S. Godard, of Connecticut, those of the various hereditary-patriotic societies in his State; Mrs. Albert Sioussat, of Baltimore, those of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America; and Mrs. Livingston R. Schuyler, of New York, those of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The chairman of the association's committee on historical research in colleges, Prof. William K. Boyd, of Trinity College (now Duke University), North Carolina, arranged a conference of those interested in that subject—essentially, the subject of historical investigation carried on in teaching institutions which have not the advantages of large libraries or a numerous group of historical teachers. Ever since its establishment in 1921 this committee has been active in the work of devising and broadcasting suggestions as to means and methods by which college teachers so placed may overcome the handicap and take part in that work of historical research without which even very good teachers are likely to dry up or become ossified. After a description of the purposes and efforts of the committee by Doctor Boyd, Prof. E. Merton Coulter, of the University of Georgia, read a paper on the collecting of historical material, replete with useful suggestions as to ways in which the college teacher and his students can carry on that work, especially in the collecting of material for the history of the State or the local region. Prof. William W. Sweet, of De Pauw University, in his paper on pertinent fields of research in colleges, also laid stress on the opportunities they afford for local and State history; secondly, he emphasized the advantages they often possess, in denominational materials and otherwise, for contributions in the field of social and religious history. Encouraging examples of energy and success in such endeavors were brought forward.

In this conference there was real discussion, by Professors Jernegan and Dodd, of Chicago, and others, in which many practical hints as to methods and materials were given, and some stimulating suggestions as to the reflected influence which such work might exert on the college students and on the community. One speaker challenged the "basic assumption" underlying the conference that all college teachers should engage in research; but this was beside the mark. There was no such assumption. The main business of a teacher is to teach; to this everyone present would have agreed. But some teachers—in general, the live ones—will somehow find some time for investigation, and the purpose of the conference was to discuss what they can do and how they can be helped.

Especial interest attached to a luncheon conference of a variety the association had never had before, a conference of those interested in Slavonic history. Interest in that field has been growing somewhat steadily in America since the World War, and advantage was taken of the presence of Prof. R. W. Seton-Watson, among the British delegates, to organize a consultation respecting such studies. Through the untiring efforts of Prof. Arthur I. Andrews, a company of about 150 was brought together at the luncheon. Prof. Michael Rostovtzeff, of the University of Wisconsin, addressed them on the main lines of development of modern historical scholarship in Russia, adverting especially to achievements in archaeology, in Byzantine history, and in the history of the Eastern Church, and considering also some of the problems raised by present-day censorship and repression. Prof. Frank A. Golder, of Stanford University, followed with several practical suggestions. Professor Seton-Watson discussed the possibilities of cooperation of British and American scholars in Slavonic studies and the program of the Slavonic Review. The appointment of three American scholars as associate editors of that valuable journal is one important step in establishing the cooperation desired. Other practical steps are likely to result in the future from the conference just described.

It is the custom of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association to hold each year one of its semiannual meetings at the same time and place with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. At Richmond it held one joint session with the latter society, at which five papers were read; they may better be described at a later point in this chronicle, in the places into which they naturally fall amid the summaries of papers read in other sessions. The Mississippi Valley society also had a subscription dinner, at which Prof. William E. Dodd, of the University of Chicago, read an account, marked by his usual keen insight, of a great debate in American history—the Virginia Convention of 1829–1830, treating that dramatic struggle between eastern and western Virginia in relation to the economic forces involved and in the light of later events.

Another affiliated organization sharing in the Richmond meeting was the Agricultural History Society. This body likewise had a joint meeting with the larger society, with four papers, and a subscription dinner. At the latter, Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips, of the University of Michigan, read an admirable paper on plantations with slave labor and free.⁴

Before proceeding to speak of individual papers, in some systematic order, most conveniently an order approximately chronological, the chronicler is moved, in the capacity of the "candid friend," to

⁴ *Am. Hist. Rev.*, July, 1925.

make one general criticism, namely, that nearly half of those who appeared on the program read their contributions badly, in many cases so badly that they were not well understood. Any paper gains tenfold in effect by being well presented. On the other hand, it is plainly a futile thing to prepare a good paper, come some hundreds of miles to present it, and then read it in so low or thick a voice, with so slovenly a pronunciation, or in so careless a manner that it is unintelligible to many or most of those who wish to hear. Is it, one is tempted to ask of productions so offered, as of the many ill-written manuscripts that come to the editorial desk, is it written solely for the author's own satisfaction or is it written with any thought of the "ultimate consumer"?

In the field of ancient history four papers were presented. Prof. Allen B. West, of Wheaton College, showed that after the peace of Nicias, requiring Athens to reduce the tribute levied on her allies, her assessment of 421 B. C. actually reduced the tribute to sums not greatly above those originally prescribed by Aristides. Miss Susan H. Ballou, of Bryn Mawr College, described the occupations of women in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, showing the large degree of economic freedom enjoyed by women, their business interests, the range of their industrial pursuits, domestic or in factories, their employment in agriculture and in nursing. Prof. Michael Ros-tovtzeff, of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on Augustus as reflected in the monuments of art of his period, dwelling especially on the effort of the emperor to present, by means of beautiful artistic creations, an impressive and elaborate account of his main ideas and achievements, with purposes not dissimilar to those underlying the *Res Gestae*. Prof. Herbert Wing, jr., of Dickinson College, related the story of Athens under the Romans from Sulla to Arcadius.

In a session devoted to general medieval history Prof. James F. Willard, of the University of Colorado, dealt with the subject of inland transportation in England in the fourteenth century. The isolation of the manor and the impassable quality of the roads, he held, had been too much emphasized. A study of local and national records of the fourteenth century shows that carts were in constant use, and that heavy goods could be carried on the roads during the winter, pack horses being for the most part used locally or to transport light or precious goods, while there was also much use of river boats. Prof. F. M. Powicke, of the University of Manchester, described the proposed catalogue of Latin incipits, suggested at the International Historical Congress at Brussels, and made a plea for American cooperation in the work of compiling such a list.

One of the outstanding papers of the meeting was that of the Rev. Alexander J. Carlyle, of University College, Oxford, on the

medieval conception of the supremacy of law and the beginnings of the theory of sovereignty. In the Middle Ages, he said, the idea of sovereignty was quite unknown. The supreme authority was not a king or emperor or even a community, but law. Gratian declared that the human race was ruled by natural law and by custom. According to medieval jurists, natural law, the equivalent of true reason, was supreme. Custom might be overridden. The theory of sovereignty arose from a realization of the progress of society, which outran custom, and from the revived study of Roman law.

Another interesting paper in the same session was that of Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University, on the spread of ideas in the Middle Ages. Its history is, he held, only in part a history of slow diffusion through the resisting medium of local habit and custom. It is mainly concerned with communication between scattered centers of the same type, chiefly monasteries, courts, towns, and universities. The rôle of each of these was indicated and illustrated by specific examples, and emphasis was laid upon the importance of further study of medieval roads viewed as lines of intellectual intercourse. The work of Bédier and of Kingsley Porter was cited as an example of what might be done by a combined attack on such problems on the part of historians, geographers, philologists, and archaeologists. At the end of the session Prof. Louis J. Paetow, of the University of California, read the report of a committee on medieval Latin studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies. Its text will be found in Bulletin No. 3 of that council. Briefly, it dwelt chiefly on the international effort, in which America through the council has a part, toward a dictionary of medieval Latin and on a proposed journal of medieval studies.

Another session was devoted specifically to English history. Miss Mary Hayden, professor in University College, Dublin, read a paper on Perkin Warbeck, citing evidence that Warbeck was set up as part of the plot in the Earl of Warwick's interest. In spite of statements to the contrary by contemporary English authorities, it does not appear that the native Irish, who were at this time concerning themselves little with the political affairs of England, supported Warbeck during any of his three visits to Ireland or took any interest in his claims. His adherents whose names we know were all, with the exception of one bishop, Anglo-Irishmen.

The paper read in this session by Prof. Albert F. Pollard, of the University of London, on some unexplored fields in English constitutional history, aroused much interest. Limiting himself to one or two topics which have some bearing on American history as well, he discussed the opinions rendered by the judges in the Exchequer Chamber, as interpreters of the English constitution in the centuries from the fifteenth to the seventeenth. From the yearbooks and

law reports of that time we may learn the ideas of constitutional government brought by the earliest colonists to America or deliberately rejected by their emigration. Much cooperative work in local as well as national sources is required in order to understand the growth of Parliament in its true historical perspective and to trace accurately the growth of those ideas of sovereignty and state over which the mother country and colonists came into conflict. Another interesting English paper, by Dr. J. H. Clapham, of King's College, Cambridge, was on the housing question in Great Britain a century ago, in which he analyzed and contrasted the housing conditions in England and Scotland from 1815 to 1840. Prof. William T. Laprade, of Trinity College, North Carolina, discussed the growth of national consciousness in England, attributing it chiefly to the necessity of cooperation, on the part of those having substantial interests at stake, in a succession of struggles against the Roman Church, the Hapsburgs, the Stuart dynasty, Holland, France, Prussia, and Germany.

Three papers on modern Europe in the period before the most recent were given in a later session. Prof. Franklin C. Palm, of the University of California, read a paper on Henry of Montmorency-Damville, leader of the Politiques in southern France during the Wars of Religion, and on the importance of his final alliance with the house of Bourbon. Prof. Mitchell B. Garrett, of Howard College, Alabama, set forth the controversy over the composition of the States-General, in the months from August to December, 1788, his paper being based on the study of the pamphlet literature published at the time in France, with especial reference to the argument, finally successful, that the Third Estate should have half of the deputies. From Rumanian sources and papers in the Public Record Office, Prof. Thad W. Riker, of the University of Texas, discussed the international crisis of 1857 over Moldavia. The Congress of Paris had left the question of a union of the Danubian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, pending the final decision of the Powers. The effort of the Porte to manipulate the electoral lists in Moldavia in such a manner as to ensure a vote against union divided the Powers into two opposing camps, France being backed by Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, while Great Britain and Austria rallied to the support of the Turks, the main diplomatic battle being between the French and British ambassadors at Constantinople, Thouvenel and Stratford de Redcliffe. A serious situation was relieved only by the pact of Osborne by which Napoleon III renounced the cause of union in consideration of new elections in Moldavia, after which the Rumanians, acquiring the initiative, were able themselves to bring about the desired union. Miss Lucy E. Textor, professor in Vassar College, read a paper on the national aspect of recent agrarian reform in eastern Europe,

holding that the expropriations of estates have been for the most part beneficent, but that some discrimination against racial minorities has shown itself in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

In the evening devoted to the question, What remains to be done for the development of the history of the British Empire?⁵ Prof. Charles K. Webster, of the University of Wales, read an informing and suggestive paper on what remains to be done for the history of the foreign policy of the Empire in the nineteenth century. He adverted to the appalling copiousness of the materials, argued against the superficial view that whatever is essential is already known, described the pitfalls and the cautions which must be observed in the use of despatches, drafts, and memoranda in the Foreign Office papers,⁶ reminded students of the auxiliary value of papers of other British departments and of former sovereigns and ministers, urged the search of foreign archives, and discussed briefly the relations of the newspaper press to the foreign policy of Great Britain.

In the second of the evening's papers, on the constitutional relations between Great Britain and the British West Indies in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Prof. Robert L. Schuyler, of Columbia University, showed by various instances, especially that of the slave registration bill proposed in Parliament in 1815, that the doctrine of the American revolutionists that Parliament was not sovereign over the Colonies but, on the contrary, was bound by fundamental law, was not abandoned in the West Indies until the reduction of their assemblies in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

The third paper of the evening was a candid and thoughtful discourse by Prof. Basil Williams, of McGill University, on the need of a comparative history of British and foreign colonial developments, dwelling upon the instruction which British administrators and public men might derive from a closer study of the methods of other colonizing nations, and upon the interest which the historian would find in tracing, comparatively, the ways in which those nations have developed and applied the modern idea of trusteeship of colonies.

⁵ Under the title "The study of British foreign policy (nineteenth century)," in *Am. Hist. Rev.*, July, 1925.

⁶ In view of recent action of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in enlarging from 1860 to 1878 the period for which the Foreign Office papers in the Public Record Office are thrown open to historical study, the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History voted, with the concurrence of the executive council of the association:

"That both British and American students of modern history are deeply sensible of the benefit conferred upon their studies by the recent decision of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs throwing open to investigation the records of the Foreign Office down to the date of 1878 and wish to put on record an expression of their appreciation:

"That they venture to express the hope that a system may result whereby from time to time or at stated intervals the Foreign Office records of additional years or periods since 1878 may automatically be thrown open."

The final paper by Prof. George M. Wrong, of Toronto, traced the evolution of the problem of foreign relations in the British Empire. Though the American Revolution did not lead to any change of outlook in Britain as to colonial policy, the increased importance of the Dominions, combined with the advent of democracy in the old country, brought them forward, by well-marked stages, to their present status of international personality. In Canadian history the earlier landmarks are the adoption of free trade in Great Britain in 1846 and Canadian federation in 1867. But in the last few years the signing of the Versailles treaty and the securing of the right to make separate treaties elsewhere have with striking rapidity advanced the status of the Dominions in the Empire.

To these latest years belong the topics which made the final evening session one of the most interesting of the whole convention. Prof. Sidney B. Fay, of Smith College, spoke on the immediate origin of the World War; Maj. Harold Temperley, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, England, on peacemaking from 1919 to 1923. Modern topics truly, on which the historian well knows that more light is yet to be cast, but on which he may, nevertheless, with propriety make now his contribution—especially if he treats them with the competency, calm, and fairness always shown by Professor Fay. Assuming some knowledge of the conclusions expressed by him in articles in the *American Historical Review* four years ago,⁷ he confined his discussion to the new light which has since been cast on two matters—the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Russian mobilization. He reasoned from the revelations of Ljuba Jovanovitch, Minister of Education in the Pashitch Cabinet, that the assassins were closely connected with the Serbian Black Hand, the leading spirit of which was the chief of the intelligence division of the Serbian general staff, and that Austria was right in suspecting such relations, though she had no adequate proof. He analyzed the new Russian material on the July crisis of 1914 and showed that the true course of events was widely different from what was stated by Sukhomlinov; nor was the Tsar's decision caused either by the *Lokalanzeiger* episode or by the news of general mobilization in Austria. The paper must have increased the desire of many students to see the book which Professor Fay is understood to be preparing on the whole subject of the immediate origins of the war. In the discussion which followed, Professor Seton-Watson discredited some of the testimony as to Serbia and declined to believe in the sincerity of Germany's eleventh-hour endeavors to avert the conflict.

Mr. Temperley, in discussing the peace settlement of 1919, called to mind the procedure of 1815 at Vienna, showed the resemblances

⁷ New light on the origins of the World War, *Am. Hist. Rev.*, XXV. 618-639, XXVI. 37-53, 225-254.

and the differences, examined the relation of the results to President Wilson's fourteen points, and compared the congress-procedure of 1815-1822 with the methods pursued for the concert of nations since 1919.

As on some previous occasions, one session was devoted to the history of the Far East. Prof. Louis H. Hodous, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, described the early stages in the propagation and establishment of Buddhism in China, its slow diffusion over that country in the second half of the second century A. D., its temporary alliance with Taoism, and its results. Mr. Carroll B. Malone, of Denison University and Tsinghua College, Peking, treated of the first remission of the Boxer indemnity, which he traced, by means of unpublished Chinese official documents, to the years 1904 and 1905, when Secretary Hay and the Chinese minister Liang began to make plans for this remission, and when the latter suggested to his home government that the money should be used for educational purposes. The matter was then traced, through the activity of President Roosevelt and of Congress, down to the voluntary proposal by China that the money returned should be used for the education of Chinese students in the United States. Mr. Eldon Griffin, of Yale University, emphasized the value of the teaching of Far Eastern, Asiatic, and Pacific history to undergraduates, and described appropriate methods for such instruction.

Turning now to American history, we have to consider first a group of contributions to the history of the colonial period. Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California, presented a paper, new in content, on the Spanish resistance to the Carolina traders, 1680-1704, a period of struggle between the Spanish and the English for possession of the Georgia country. By 1680 the Spanish not only had a chain of settlements along the coast from St. Marys to Port Royal, but had planted centers of influence among most of the coast tribes, and had even made some tentative penetration of the country as far as the Chattahoochee. With the founding of Carolina the contest for possession of the Georgia country became especially active and was kept up, with but brief occasional lulls, until 1763. On the English side a principal part was taken by the Carolinian traders, while the Indians, sometimes allied with the one side, sometimes with the other, were pawns in the game. The Spanish were by degrees driven back, although with now and again a turn of fortune in their favor. The particular contribution of Prof. Verner W. Crane, of Brown University, in his paper on projects for colonization in the South, 1684-1732, was in showing that the founding of Georgia was not an isolated episode, but was in fact the culmination of a series of projects during half a century for English occupation of the disputed region beyond the Savannah River. Although these projects

were failures, due to specific weaknesses and to the lack of an effective impulse to colonization, until this was supplied (1730-1732) by the organized forces of piety and philanthropy, they reveal a transition to a new era of colonization, with the westward movement as the setting, and with imperial rivalry—especially Anglo-French rivalry—as the significant motive. The imperialist program of the South Carolinians, on the other hand, had the definite result of leading the board of trade to develop a new western policy, that of strengthening the southern frontier and checking the encroachments of the French. The paper of Mr. J. G. Johnson, of the University of Colorado, dealt with the border struggle between Florida and Georgia during the decade, 1733-1742, following the establishment of the latter colony, and described briefly the unsuccessful efforts to establish a boundary, the erection of frontier fortifications, the encouragement given by the two contestants to Indian forays into the territory of the other, and emphasized the extreme reluctance with which the Spaniards relinquished their claim to the Georgia coast.

Appropriately, one session was devoted to Virginian history, and two of the papers then read illustrated portions of colonial history. Prof. Percy S. Flippin, of Mercer University, described the successful career of William Gooch as Governor of Virginia, indicating the various lines of his activity, and attributing his success to native abilities combined with a constant habit of regard for colonial interests. Under the title, "Neglected phases of the Revolution in Virginia," Mr. Isaac D. Harrell, of New York University, showed from the books of the State land office and the auditor how great an influence was exerted by the grants of land west of the mountains, during the Revolution, by the contraction of the currency and other forms of financial pressure just before it, and by the debts due to British subjects. Prof. Dumas Malone, of the University of Virginia, gave an account of the relations of Thomas Cooper and Thomas Jefferson, based largely on their long-continued correspondence, with special attention to the episode of Jefferson's unsuccessful attempt to bring his friend to the University of Virginia as its first professor. The remaining paper, that of Prof. James E. Walmsley, of Winthrop College, on the change of secession sentiment in Virginia in 1861, belongs to a later period, and indeed consisted in the presentation of a series of significant letters.⁸ Another aspect of Virginian history was treated in a session of the Agricultural History Society by Mr. Oscar C. Stine, of the United States Department of Agriculture, under the title, "Wheat growing in colonial Virginia."

Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, described the course of French relations to the American colonies from

⁸ *Am. Hist. Rev.*, Oct., 1925.

the peace of 1763 down to the alliance of 1778,⁹ with especial attention to the secret aid given by the French Government during more than 18 months preceding the treaty of alliance and open aid. We may therefore omit further summary of it and pass on to the period subsequent to the Revolution.

Prof. Beverley W. Bond, jr., of the University of Cincinnati, in a paper entitled the "Miami Purchase, a western propriety," described the work of Judge John Cleves Symmes in organizing and settling the Miami Purchase. In developing his property, Symmes employed, when applicable, the proprietary custom of East Jersey, with which he was familiar. The settlement of the Miami Purchase therefore illustrates the persistence of old customs and the use that was made of them west of the Appalachians. Prof. William F. Galpin, of the University of Oklahoma, narrated the rise and fall of the Anglo-American grain trade during the years 1783-1815. The volume of this trade increased until 1807, when it reached its maximum. Declining in the following year, it came to an end with the War of 1812. The causes of these changes were described, the legislation affecting the trade was discussed, and the origin of the trade within the United States was pointed out. Prof. Charles H. Ambler, of the West Virginia University, treated of shipbuilding on the Ohio River during 1800-1808 and 1845-1860, when the building of ships on that river was stimulated by the European demand for American food products. The ships of the earlier period traded chiefly with the lower Mississippi and the West Indies, while those of the later period traded with the East and Europe. Prof. Everett S. Brown, of the University of Michigan, in a paper on the presidential election of 1824-25, emphasized the outstanding importance of the personal element in that election both in the selection of candidates and in the final choice of President, and showed how fully this phase of the election is illustrated by the letters of William Plumer, jr., of New Hampshire, who was in close personal touch with all four of the candidates. Henry W. McLaughlin's paper on the Henry B. Jones diary, the annals of a Virginia planter, 1842-1881, consisted chiefly of extracts from the diary, giving interesting details of the life of an enterprising farmer during the middle years of the nineteenth century.

Miss Margaret Brown O'Connor, of St. Louis, in a paper entitled "The Blairs and the election of 1860," discoursed upon the large parts which three members of one family, Francis Preston Blair and his two sons, Montgomery and Frank, played in the beginnings of the Republican Party and the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. The elder Blair, as the friend of Jackson and editor of the *Globe*, had wielded extraordinary political influence, and the political and

⁹ Under the title, *French Aid Before the Alliance of 1778*, *Am. Hist. Rev.*, Oct., 1925.

social intimacies of the family had extensive ramifications and influences in Missouri and elsewhere. It was in great measure the genius of the elder Blair that out of the political wreckage of the late fifties organized the Republican Party. Even until the final ballot in the national convention the Blairs supported the candidacy of Edward Bates, but in the end they brought their forces over to the side of Lincoln, and in the campaign which followed Frank Blair in particular was one of the most active and effective speakers. Of his part in the campaign Miss O'Connor gave an intimate picture.

Very suitably to place and occasion, one general afternoon session was devoted to a group of papers, five in number, and above the average in quality, on the history of the Confederacy. Not a few of those present could remember times when the conduct and leaders and problems of the Confederacy were themes of heated debate. It was very interesting to hear them now discussed so calmly, by men of the younger generation, who plainly had no bias, and in all their investigations sought only the truth. Prof. Charles W. Ramsdell, of the University of Texas, discussed the problem of morale of the Confederacy. As the chief cause of the growing apathy he emphasized the failure of Confederate leaders to direct and strengthen public opinion in a society so individualistic as was the South. As a result of this failure, disaffection from various causes began to appear: Conscription and impressment became unpopular; the poor suffered while speculation and extortion thrived; illegal trade, especially in cotton, promoted disloyalty; the disintegration of administration in regions distant from the capital weakened confidence in the government; and finally, the shock of military disaster so weakened the morale and nullified the efforts to strengthen the armies that utter collapse followed.

Disagreeing with those who would attribute the failure of the Confederacy to inadequate industrial, financial, and transportation facilities, Prof. Frank Owsley, of Vanderbilt University, in an essay on "State rights and the breakdown of the Confederacy," put forward as the chief weakness of the South the very principle for which it had seceded, State rights. The States assumed functions whose exercise must of necessity devolve upon the central government in time of war if success is to be expected. For local defense they withheld arms and munitions from the central government, thereby greatly reducing the size of the army that could have been raised in 1861, and later withdrew many thousands from general service into State organizations. They tried to furnish supplies from home and foreign markets to their own troops at the expense of the army as a whole. Thirdly, the State-rights party successfully opposed the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in consequence of which deserters and draft dodgers escaped service, and spies and disloyal persons enjoyed freedom. Finally, opposition, on grounds of State sovereignty, to

the impressment policy, and to conscription laws, further weakened the government where it particularly needed strengthening, in the procuring of supplies and in man power.

In a paper entitled "General Joseph Eggleston Johnston, storm centre of the Confederate Army," Prof. Alfred P. James, of the University of Pittsburgh, drew an interesting parallel between Johnston and McClellan and described the conflict into which Johnston and Jefferson Davis were drawn by disagreement over military strategy. But Johnston's opposition to the administration was more than individual. He was backed by an extremely influential group of relatives and, as the war progressed, by a large following, including prominent figures in military and social life, upon whom he could rely for support. He represented the old up-country element in the ante-bellum sectionalism of Virginia. Partly by his own activity, but possibly more by the natural cohesion of opposition, Johnston headed what was virtually a military faction in the Confederacy.

Mr. A. Sellew Roberts, of the University of Illinois, described the rewards of the blockade runner, citing many specific instances of sales and profits in blockade running, showing a rate of gain of from 400 to 1,200 per cent to the successful adventurer who not only carried out cotton but also contracted with the Confederate government for the importation of military supplies. Another matter of Confederate economics had already been considered at a session for agricultural history, in a paper by Prof. E. Merton Coulter, of Georgia, on agricultural development in the lower South during the Civil War. He gave an excellent account of the agitation for the growing of corn, wheat, cane, fruits, and other food crops instead of cotton. This agitation was followed by the necessary legislation and the new crops were grown abundantly. By reason of this mixed husbandry, the South was not starved into submission. Whatever suffering there was from want of food was caused by the failure of transportation.

The paper of Prof. Roy F. Nichols, of Columbia University, on the *United States v. Jefferson Davis, 1865-1869*, considered two questions: Why was Jefferson Davis never tried? Why was he kept so long in jeopardy? As to the first, distrust of the qualifications of the Federal law officers in Virginia, where the trial must be held, caused Government counsel to decide that the prosecution should be made before Chief Justice Chase in the circuit court. Chase's scruples about possible conflict between military and civil jurisdictions, the unsettled condition of Virginia, and congressional carelessness resulted in a delay of nearly two years, during which time the difficulties involved in conducting a satisfactory and dignified trial became more and more apparent to the Government's legal force, who lost interest and confidence in the trial. In answer to the second

question, fear of popular disapproval, political complications, and personal animosity all played their part. The case had been started and the arrangements made for prosecuting it, yet no one seemed willing to assume the responsibility for finally disposing of it until four years after Davis's arrest.

Of the long period of 55 years of American history since 1869 only one paper had anything to say—that of Prof. John C. Parish, of the Southern Branch of the University of California—on persistence of the westward movement. He pointed out that, although the frontier as commonly conceived had by 1890 reached the coast, nevertheless the westward movement in its larger phases did not then cease but had persisted during the past generation as a factor in our national life. A westward movement of population is seen in the development of large urban centers in the West through immigration. But especially significant in this period had been the westward movement of material frontiers, such as those of intensive farming, development of natural resources, transportation, manufacturing, banking, and finally, though more slowly, the frontier of culture. These phases of the westward movement have essentially modified the characteristics of the earlier frontier.

In the business meeting of the association a memorial of President Woodrow Wilson was read by Professor Andrews, and one of Dr. Gaillard Hunt, by Dr. H. B. Learned. The secretary reported a membership, on December 15, of 2,790, a gain of 212 during the past year. The treasurer's report showed net receipts of \$15,135 against net expenditures of \$14,072. The par value of all the society's endowments was stated to amount to \$43,600. The committee on endowment was reorganized, Prof. Evarts B. Greene being made its chairman and Prof. Henry M. Wriston executive secretary. The expectation is that this committee shall raise \$200,000 in addition to the present endowment. The undertaking was presented and explained to the meeting and received with warm approval; a member of the council, Professor Paxson, had already, in only five hours of informal effort among some of the members present, secured pledges of \$2,500.

Reports from various committees were submitted, as also an informal one from Prof. E. Douglas Adams on behalf of the Pacific Coast Branch. To those to whom the better writing of history in the United States is an important object of desire it will be good news that the report of the special committee on that subject will be ready for print as soon as its chairman, Mr. Jusserand, has written a portion which would engage his attention as soon as possible after his return to France.

The committee on the Justin Winsor prize reported a recommendation that it should be awarded to Miss Elizabeth B. White, of

Ursinus College, for a manuscript on the history of Franco-American diplomatic relations, with honorable mention of one of Prof. Reginald C. McGrane on William Allen, a study of frontier democracy, and of Mr. Hume Wrong's *Government of the West Indies*.¹⁰ The George Louis Beer prize was awarded to Prof. Alfred L. P. Dennis, of Clark University, for his volume on the foreign policies of Soviet Russia.¹¹ An additional prize was instituted, the Jusserand medal, for the best work in the history of intellectual relations between America and one or more European countries. It was resolved by the council that hereafter the award of prizes should be formally announced in one of the public sessions of the association.

The council had also provided for representation of the association, and thus of the United States, in the permanent International Committee of the Historical Sciences provided for by the Brussels Congress of 1923; Messrs. Waldo G. Leland and James T. Shotwell were appointed. It had voted that a fresh list of members should be printed and should be sent to members along with the April number of the *Review*. It had arranged, on a limited scale, for an exchange of publications with the English Historical Association, in accordance with which a certain number of copies of several of that society's historical pamphlets will be available for gratuitous distribution to such members of the American Historical Association as may desire them. A vote of the council regarding the projected *Dictionary of American Biography*, expressing gratitude to Mr. Adolph S. Ochs and the New York Times Co. for the generosity which has made that enterprise possible, was ratified by the association with cordial feeling.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted by the association intended to obviate all difficulty in case of any vacancy in the office of president, by providing for immediate succession and differentiating the two vice presidents.

On recommendation of the council, it was voted that the next annual meeting should be held at Ann Arbor in the closing days of December. Prof. Charles M. Andrews was elected president of the association, Prof. Dana C. Munro first vice president, Dr. Henry Osborn Taylor second vice president. Prof. John S. Bassett and Dr. Charles Moore were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively. Two new members were elected to the council, Professors William K. Boyd and Nellie Neilson. The committee on nominations elected for the ensuing year consisted of Prof. Charles D. Hazen, chairman; Arthur C. Cole, Frances G. Davenport, Payson J. Treat, and Edward R. Turner. The executive council elected Prof. Sidney B. Fay a member of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* in succession to Professor Coolidge.

¹⁰ Oxford University Press, 1923 (*Am. Hist. Rev.*, XXIX. 615).

¹¹ New York, E. P. Dutton & Company, 1924 (*ibid.*, XXIX. 772).

**PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN
RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER 27-31, 1924**

Saturday, December 27

10 a. m. to 12 m. Group meetings. The Jefferson. **ANCIENT HISTORY:** Chairman, William F. Edgerton, University of Louisville. "The Aristidean tribute in the assessment of 421 B. C.," Allen B. West, Wheaton College. "Women in industrial life in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt," Susan H. Ballou, Bryn Mawr College. "Augustus as reflected in the monuments of art of his period," M. Rostovtzeff, University of Wisconsin. "Athenian history from Sulla to Arcadius," Herbert Wing, jr., Dickinson College. **THE COLLEGES AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION:** Chairman, William K. Boyd, Trinity College, North Carolina. "The aim and purpose of the committee on historical investigation in colleges," the chairman. "Collecting historical material," E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia. "Pertinent fields for research in the colleges," W. W. Sweet, De Pauw University. Discussion: J. F. Jameson, Carnegie Institution; Marcus W. Jernegan, University of Chicago; William E. Dodd, University of Chicago. **ENGLISH HISTORY:** Chairman, Arthur Lyon Cross, University of Michigan. "Perkin Warbeck," Mary Hayden, University College, Dublin. "Some unexplored fields in English constitutional history," A. F. Pollard, F. B. A., University College, University of London. "The housing question in Great Britain a century ago," J. H. Clapham, C. B. E., King's College, Cambridge. "The growth of national consciousness in England," W. T. Laprade, Trinity College, North Carolina.

12.30 to 2.30 p. m. Luncheon conference of the patriotic societies. The Jefferson. Subscription luncheon: Chairman, Dixon Ryan Fox, Columbia University. "Recent activities of the D. A. R. in New York State," Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker, New York City. "Recent activities of hereditary-patriotic societies in Connecticut," George S. Godard, State librarian, Hartford, Conn. "Recent activities of the National Society of the Colonial Dames," Mrs. Albert Sioussat, Baltimore, Md. "Services to history of the Daughters of the Confederacy," Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, New York City.

12.30 to 2.30 p. m. Joint luncheon conference of the American Historical Association, the National Council for the Social Studies, and the Virginia Society of History Teachers. Subscription luncheon. Hotel Richmond. **THE OUTLOOK FOR HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS:** Chairman, Principal Thomas J. McCormack, LaSalle-Peru (Ill.) High School. Discussion led by Albert E. McKinley, University of Pennsylvania.

3 to 5 p. m. General session. The Jefferson. **THE CONFEDERACY, ITS LEADERS AND ITS PROBLEMS:** A resurvey: Chairman, Franklin L. Riley, Washington and Lee University. "The problem of morale in the Confederacy," Charles W. Ramsdell, University of Texas. "State rights and the breakdown of the Confederacy," Frank L. Owsley, Vanderbilt University. "Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston: Storm center of the Confederate Army," Alfred P. James, University of Pittsburgh. "Rewards of the blockade runner," A. Sewell Roberts, University of Illinois. "United States v. Jefferson Davis, 1865-1869," Roy F. Nichols, Columbia University.

6 to 7.45 p. m. Subscription dinner of the Agricultural History Society. The Jefferson. Chairman, Oscar C. Stine, United States Department of Agri-

culture, president of the Agricultural History Society. Address: "Plantations with slave labor and free," Ulrich B. Phillips, University of Michigan. Discussion: L. C. Gray, United States Department of Agriculture.

8 p. m. General session. Auditorium of the Second Baptist Church. Addresses of welcome: His Excellency E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia. His Honor J. Fulmer Bright, mayor of the city of Richmond. Address: "These forty years," Charles McLean Andrews, Yale University, acting president of the American Historical Association. Rendition of a musical program of old plantation melodies, "spirituals," etc., by the Sabbath Glee Club, an organization of colored singers.

10 p. m. Smoker for the gentlemen of the associations at the Westmoreland Club, 601 East Grace Street.

10 p. m. Informal reception for the ladies in the parlors of the Jefferson.

Monday, December 29

10 a. m. to 12 m. Group meetings. The Jefferson.

AGRICULTURAL HISTORY: A joint meeting with the Agricultural History Society. Chairman, Nils A. Olsen, United States Department of Agriculture. "Wheat growing in colonial Virginia," Oscar C. Stine, United States Department of Agriculture. "The American grain trade to England, 1783-1815," W. F. Gaipin, University of Oklahoma. "The Henry B. Jones diary: The annals of a Virginia planter, 1842-1881," Henry W. McLaughlin, Brownsburg, Va. "Agricultural development in the lower South during the Civil War," E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia.

CONFERENCE OF ARCHIVISTS: Joint session with the Virginia War History Commission. Chairman of the conference of archivists, Harlow Lindley, Earlham College. Address of welcome: Arthur Kyle Davis, chairman, Virginia War History Commission. "British records of the World War," Hubert Hall, F. S. A., King's College, University of London. "Archive legislation, 1921-1923," George S. Godard, Librarian, Connecticut State Library. "Notes on the destruction of historical records," Robert B. House, state archivist, North Carolina.

COLONIAL HISTORY: Chairman, Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, acting president of the American Historical Association. "Anglo-Spanish rivalry in western Georgia, 1680-1704," Herbert E. Bolton, University of California. "The Florida-Georgia border struggle, 1733-1742," J. G. Johnson, University of Colorado. "Projects for colonization in the South, 1684-1732," Verner W. Crane, Brown University. "The reason for and the extent of American hope in France at the beginning of the struggle for independence," C. H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan.

THE FAR EAST: Chairman, K. S. Latourette, Yale University. "The early stages in the propagation and establishment of Buddhism in China," L. H. Hodous, Hartford Theological Seminary. "The first remission of the Boxer indemnity," C. B. Malone, Tsinghua College, Peking. "The teaching of far eastern history to undergraduates," Eldon Griffin, Yale University.

1.30 to 2.45 p. m. Complimentary luncheon given by the president and trustees of the University of Richmond, president F. W. Boatwright presiding, Roger Millhiser Memorial Gymnasium, University of Richmond.

3 p. m. Annual business meeting, Sarah Brunet Hall, University of Richmond.

6 p. m. Subscription dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. The Jefferson. Chairman F. H. Hodder, University of Kansas, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Address: "A great debate in American history: The Virginia convention of 1829-30," William E. Dodd, University of Chicago.

8 p. m. General session. The Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History. The Jefferson. **WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE?** Chairman, Principal C. Grant Robertson, C. V. O., University of Birmingham, England. Introductory remarks: "The present situation and future prospects," the chairman. "What remains to be done for the history of the foreign policy of the Empire in the nineteenth century," Charles K. Webster, University of Wales. "The constitutional relations between Great Britain and the British West Indies in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries," R. L. Schuyler, Columbia University. "The need of a comparative history of British and foreign colonial developments," Basil Williams, McGill University, Montreal. "The evolution problem of the foreign relations of the Empire during the last half century," George M. Wrong, University of Toronto.

10 p. m. Reception to the ladies and gentlemen of the associations. The Executive Mansion, Capitol Square.

Tuesday, December 30

10 a. m. to 12 m. Group meetings. The Jefferson. **MEDIEVAL HISTORY:** Chairman, Dana C. Munro, Princeton University. "Transportation in England in the fourteenth century," James F. Willard, University of Colorado. "The proposed catalogue of Latin incipits: An example of possible cooperative work in medieval historical study," F. M. Powicke, University of Manchester. "The medieval conception of the supremacy of law, and the beginnings of the theory of sovereignty," the Rev. A. J. Carlyle, University College, Oxford. "The spread of ideas during the Middle Ages," Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University. Report of the committee on medieval Latin of the American Council of Learned Societies, L. J. Paetow, University of California. Joint meeting with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association: Chairman, F. H. Hodder, University of Kansas, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. "The Miami Purchase, a western propriety," Beverley W. Bond, jr., University of Cincinnati. "Early shipbuilding on the Ohio," Charles Henry Ambler, West Virginia University. "The presidential election of 1824-25," Everett S. Brown, University of Michigan. "The Blairs and the election of 1860," Margaret B. O'Connor, St. Louis, Mo. "The persistence of the westward movement in the United States," John C. Parish, University of California, southern branch.

12.30 to 2.30 p. m. Luncheon conference for **SLAVONIC HISTORY.** The Jefferson. Chairman, Archibald Cary Coolidge, Harvard University. "The main lines of development of modern historical scholarship in Russia," M. Rostovtzeff, University of Wisconsin. "The present status of historical scholarship in Russia," Frank A. Golder, Stanford University. "The future of Slavonic studies," R. W. Seton-Watson, University of London. Discussion: Samuel N. Harper, University of Chicago; Robert J. Kerner, University of Missouri; Gerold T. Robinson, Columbia University.

3 to 5 p. m. Group meetings. The Jefferson. The conference of historical societies: Chairman, A. E. Sheldon, superintendent Nebraska State Historical Society. "The Virginia historic highway," J. P. Fishburn, Roanoke, Va., president of the Virginia Historic Highway Association. Address: "The museum of history: A problem," L. V. Coleman, Smithsonian Institution, secretary of the American Association of Museums. Discussion: Frederic L. Paxson, University of Wisconsin. **MODERN EUROPE:** Chairman, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University. "Henry of Damville, Lord of the South: A study of the religious wars in southern France," Frank C. Palm, University of California. "The controversy over the composition of the States-general, August 25-December 27, 1788," a study in pamphlet literature, Mitchell B. Garrett, Howard College. "New material on Louis Napoleon, 1840-1846," S. G. Patterson, Dartmouth Col-

lege. "The international crisis over Moldavia, 1857," Thad W. Riker, University of Texas. "Some aspects of recent agrarian reform," Lucy E. Textor, Vassar College. VIRGINIA HISTORY: Chairman, Lyon G. Tyler, Holdcroft, Va. "William Gooch: Successful Royal Governor of Virginia," Percy Scott Flippin, Mercer University. "Some neglected phases of the Revolution in Virginia," Isaac S. Harrell, Washington Square College, New York University. "Thomas Cooper and Thomas Jefferson," Dumas Malone, University of Virginia. "The change of secession sentiment in Virginia in 1861," J. E. Walmsley, Winthrop College.

8 p. m. General session. The Jefferson. NEW LIGHT ON RECENT DIPLOMATIC HISTORY: Chairman, Richard Heath Dabney, University of Virginia. "The immediate origin of the war," Sidney B. Fay, Smith College. "Peacemaking from 1919 to 1923," Maj. Harold W. V. Temperley, O. B. E., Peterhouse, Cambridge. Discussion: William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania; Robert H. Lord, Harvard University; James T. Shotwell, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York; R. W. Seton-Watson, University of London.

9.30 p. m. Reception to the ladies of the associations, on the part of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, at the Woman's Club, 211 East Franklin Street.

10 p. m. Forum for the gentlemen of the associations. The Jefferson.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING HELD AT THE GYMNASIUM, UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER 29, 1924

The annual business meeting was called to order at 3 p. m. by Acting President Andrews, who presented in the following communication the greetings of the Royal Historical Society:

22 RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W. C. 1.,

November, 28, 1924.

The president and council of the Royal Historical Society, having learnt that several fellows of the society are included in the party of British historical scholars invited to take part in the annual meeting of the American Historical Association on the 29th of December next, take this opportunity of conveying through them a very cordial fraternal greeting to the members of the American Historical Association.

The council are glad to see that the number of American fellows of the society has increased rapidly during recent years. It includes the acting president of the association. During recent years, too, a number of American scholars have contributed to the transactions of the Royal Historical Society, or have edited volumes in its Camden series of publications. These, and other American visitors, have frequently attended meetings of the Royal Historical Society, and have always been welcome. This friendly intercourse between the historical scholars of the two countries is a matter of deep gratification to the British fellows of the Royal Historical Society. They are conscious that it has been a source of material and moral support to the society in its efforts for the advancement of historical learning. The British fellows are also mindful that American scholars are coöperating actively with them in the preparation of a much needed bibliography of British modern history.

In these circumstances the council of the Royal Historical Society, on behalf of the British fellows, wish to offer to the president and council of the American Historical Association sincere congratulations upon their successful efforts to promote historical studies. They desire herewith to convey their best wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the American Historical Association.

J. W. FORTESCUE, *President.*

H. E. MALDEN, *Honorary Secretary.*

It was voted that the resolutions be received and placed in the minutes of the meeting.

The acting president read the following memorial to Woodrow Wilson, president of the association, who died on February 3, 1924:

It is but fitting that on this the occasion of our annual gathering there should be placed upon our minutes a record of those who conspicuously prominent among our members have died within the past year.

On February 3, 1924, Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States, died during the tenure of his office as president of the American Historical Association. Statesman, man of letters, and humanitarian, he stands in our annals as sharing with the late President Roosevelt the unusual distinction of one who had been a President of the United States, holding also the highest office in the gift of this association—the office of its president. In electing him to this important post the association honored itself and dignified the headship which it called him to assume, and it also bore witness to the fact that its interests were not confined within the bounds of technical historical research only, but reached out into that wider and more comprehensive field, in which ideals, convictions, opinions, and beliefs play their parts and draw inspiration from the wells of truth. We shall never fail to regret that our lamented president was not to live to perform his statutory function on this occasion. Had he been spared he would have given us of his wisdom and experience that which would have been but one more of his many brilliant messages, transmuting into the exquisite diction, of which he was easily the master, the truths of the past, and bringing them, as he himself expressed it, "out of the closet and into the brains of men who stir abroad."

Woodrow Wilson was not primarily a student of history, in the all-embracing signification of that term. He was a student of jurisprudence, politics, and government, and in his magisterial moments, when sitting in the professional chair, he expounded the history and philosophy of law and the state, of public affairs and governmental system. He wrote but three works that warrant his inclusion among the historians—*The State: Elements of Historical and Practical Politics* (1889); *Division and Reunion, 1829-1889*, in the *Epochs of American History Series* (1894); and *A History of the American People* (1902), in five volumes; but among the many essays which he contributed to various periodicals are papers on "The proper perspective of American history," "On the writing of history," and other similar though not quite so pertinent topics. Through all these writings certain characteristics stand out in high relief. He was an interpreter rather than an investigator; his interest was in men and government rather than in abstract tendencies and ideas and in the undercurrents of social and economic change; his exposition was marked by great clarity, balance, and vision, enthusiasm and optimism; and his comments were full of sanity and soundness of judgment. These qualities, embodied in a form of literary expression rarely surpassed in the world of letters, have given his contributions to history somewhat the dignity of classics. They often lacked solidity and substantiality, were marred by factual and tactile insufficiency, and their stream of narration ran often thin and sometimes rippled, though always musically, over very shallow bottoms, but if one recognizes and accepts the purposes and limitations of the author one must concede to all that Wilson wrote in the field of history such remarkable manifestations of insight and expression as to raise his work high above the commonplace and merely superficial into the atmosphere almost of the inspired. What he wrote had, also, a catholicity of view, springing from his southern origin and experience, his associations with the University of Virginia and the Johns Hopkins University, and his professional training in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey, such as to serve as an admirable antidote to much of the sectional prejudice that has passed for history hitherto. Woodrow Wilson was more than a purveyor of popular history or an exponent of mere literature; he was in his historical contributions as in his statesmanship an interpreter of the lives and thoughts of the American people.

Mr. H. B. Learned read the following memorial of Dr. Gaillard Hunt,¹ who died March 20, 1924:

The death of Gaillard Hunt in the city of Washington on March 20, 1924, deprived this association of one of its most distinguished and talented members. Hunt joined the association just 30 years ago, in 1894. Until 1909 he attended the annual sessions occasionally. After that year, in which he became chief of the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress in succession to Worth-

¹ For familiarity with the career of William H. Hunt and for the facts of Gaillard Hunt's ancestry I have depended upon a delightfully entertaining and very informing volume, *The Life of William H. Hunt*, by his son, Thomas Hunt. Privately printed for the author. Brattleboro, Vt. 1922. 364. p.

ington C. Ford, he came to the meetings frequently. Contact with scholars and trained specialists in history stimulated his work and made his delightful personality more and more widely known. He was first made a member of the historical manuscripts commission of the association in 1909. He served as its chairman from 1914 to 1917. Our annual report for 1919, the long-awaited Austin papers just off the press, carries his name as a member of that commission. In December, 1910, he was appointed a member of the public archives commission. Late in the summer of that year (August-October) he was in Europe—delegated officially (February 23, 1910) by the State Department to the Brussels International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, and representing also this association. Traveling from London to Rome, visiting the Public Record Office as well as many of the larger archival repositories on the Continent, he returned to the United States impressed by what he had seen. Often afterwards he spoke on the subject of archives and their proper protection before the association. Of a national archives building in the city of Washington he was a cautious but friendly advocate.

For the greater portion of his life—about 42 out of the nearly 62 years allotted to him—he was an employee of the National Government. Entering the Pension Office as a clerk in 1882, he was transferred five years later, in 1887, to a similar position in the Department of State. Excepting the eight years of service as head of the division of manuscripts in the Library (1909-1917)—slightly interrupted by a temporary emergency summons to the State Department (September 16, 1915-January 31, 1916)—he was most closely identified to the day of his death with the Department of State. In it he occupied many positions, rising from a clerkship to chief of the passport bureau, thence to chief of the bureau of citizenship, special adviser regarding citizenship matters arising out of the European War, special assistant to prepare a history of the present war from the standpoint of the Department of State, drafting officer in connection with foreign relations, and finally chief of the division of publications and editor. This last position was created in 1921 in order that Mr. Hunt might continue a diplomatic history of the European War from the official records, a task which he had begun in 1918. This history was to be illustrated with facsimiles of important documents. The work will of course be continued by his successors.

With the possible exception of his friend, the late Second Assistant Secretary of State, Alvey Augustus Adee, there was no one so thoroughly familiar with the history, relations, and customary practices of the Department of State as Gaillard Hunt. Three monographs help to mark this very important phase of his career. They reveal his remarkable knowledge of administrative law and of many legal aspects of our interrelations with foreign countries. They are (1) *History of the Seal of the United States* (1909), the enlarged edition of a booklet issued originally in 1892; (2) *The American Passport: Its History and a Digest of Laws, Rulings, and Regulations Governing Its Issuance* by the Department of State (1899), a pioneer study filled with well-arranged information, historic and legal; and (3) *The Department of State of the United States; Its History and Functions* (1914), a volume carefully enlarged from a small handbook first printed in 1893 and then designed for the information of visitors to the State Department exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. As the single history of an executive department yet written by an expert and careful student of administration the book is unique. It was the slow outgrowth of its author's experience and of his familiarity with State Department and other Government officials. Should anyone wish to understand Mr. Hunt's expert usefulness in the drafting of important national legislation in President Roosevelt's administration during Elihu Root's occupancy of the Secretaryship of State (1906-1909), he may be referred to an article by Mr. Hunt in the *North American Review* (July 5, 1907), entitled "The new citizenship law." The complicated subjects of naturalization and citizenship he had made peculiarly his own; on both subjects he was an authority.

In 1900 there appeared the first volume of Hunt's edition of the Writings of James Madison, materials for which were largely drawn from manuscripts then in the custody of the Department of State. The ninth and concluding volume of this set was issued in 1910. This work first brought Gaillard Hunt into view as a scrupulous, skillful, and intelligent editor. It was followed by 10 volumes of the *Journals of the Continental Congress* (XVI-XXV, covering materials on the years 1780-1783), an editorial task inherited from his predecessor, Mr. Ford, in the Library of Congress. In 1917, in cooperation with James Brown Scott, he issued through the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace a well-edited single-volume edition of the Debates in the Federal Convention of

1787 as reported by James Madison. Taken together, these three substantial tasks will not soon be forgotten or superseded. They are all the more remarkable when one contemplates the extent of other contributions to history made by this busy Government official during the same period. Somehow Hunt found time to publish in 1902 an excellent *Life of James Madison*, and in 1907 the first well-balanced, though brief, biography of John C. Calhoun (*American Crisis Series*). Hunt would probably have rewritten and elaborated both books had he lived a little longer. Two volumes which reflect incidentally Hunt's admiration for Madison and reveal his remarkable familiarity with social life in the United States during the early portion of the nineteenth century are: *Forty Years of Washington Society* (1906), selections, with running comment, from the letters of Margaret Bayard Smith, and *Life in America One Hundred Years Ago* (1914).

In the earlier years of its existence Hunt contributed several noteworthy articles to the *American Historical Review*; and frequently later he revealed in the same journal through book reviews and otherwise evidence of the breadth of his knowledge of American history. He wrote also for magazines and journals of wider and more popular range—in such, for example, as the *Nation*, *Century*, *Harper's*, *Putnam's Magazine*, the *Outlook*, *World's Work*, and the *North American Review*. Four rather popular contributions may be cited which will serve as excellent examples of his ability as a writer peculiarly sensitive to historic truth, all of them written in an easy and happy vein:

(1) "Christmas at Mount Vernon" (1783). *Century*, December, 1908. Vol. LXXVII: 188-195.

(2) "The First Inauguration Ball" (March 4, 1809). *Century*, March, 1905. Vol. LXIX: 754-760.

(3) The President's (Andrew Johnson's) Defense: His Side of the Case as Told by his Correspondence." *Century*, June, 1913. Vol. LXXXV: 421-434.

(4) "Elihu Root as Secretary of State." *Putnam's Magazine*, July, 1909. Vol. VI: 471-479.

Comment would seem to be needless. This, however, may be said: If the future biographer of Elihu Root should overlook Hunt's lifelike and intimate portrayal of his chief, he would miss something essential to a real understanding of a great Secretary of State in his working hours.

With characteristic modesty Gaillard Hunt deprecated any reference to himself as a scholar. He was not a college graduate. The school to which as a youth he went and to which most often he referred in looking back to his boyhood days was the old Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven. There he spent two or three years in the early seventies. He had expected to go to Yale College. The limited means of his family deprived him, to his regret, of this opportunity, and at the age of 20 he started his Government career as a clerk. Thereafter, self-trained as a writer and largely self-educated, he quickly showed what John Locke quaintly called a "relish of knowledge." In the midst of humdrum duties he found time, year after year, for much reading, some careful investigation, and writing. His interests took him easily over a wide range of topics in American history, biography, politics, and law. If his work was occasionally hurried it was seldom ill considered, and the results of his efforts as an editor are distinctly high in grade.

Reticent as Hunt was inclined to be in respect to his family heritage, it would be unfair to his memory not to call attention to it at this time. It affords, indeed, a significant setting for the man and helps to explain not only his native talents but also his inborn and strong character.

Gaillard Hunt was born in New Orleans on September 8, 1862, the youngest son of William Henry Hunt and Elizabeth Ridgely Hunt. His father is best remembered as Secretary of the Navy in President Garfield's short-lived Cabinet. In 1882 W. H. Hunt was sent by President Arthur to Russia as our minister. He died there in February, 1884. At the time Gaillard was a young clerk in the Pension Office. The mother, Elizabeth Ridgely, was a granddaughter of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, a member (it will be recalled) of the Committee of Five appointed in 1776 to draft a declaration of independence, then first Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and long afterwards, in 1803, intimately associated with Monroe in the purchase of Louisiana. She was a great niece of Edward Livingston, author of Louisiana's civil code and Secretary of State as well as intimate friend of Andrew Jackson. She died in 1864, before her youngest son was quite 2 years old.

Thomas Hunt, grandfather of Gaillard Hunt, was descended from an English line of Colonials—planters, merchants, lawyers, and publicists—which, easily traced from Sir Richard Hunt, of Bromley, in County Kent, England, prior to

the English civil wars, can be readily defined and followed after 1644 in Bermuda, and later, from about 1750, in New Providence, an island of the Bahama group. Not far from 1800 Thomas Hunt, then a young man, migrated from Nassau in the Bahamas to Charleston, S. C., moved by his liberty-loving spirit. There in 1805 he married Louisa Gaillard, of a family socially prominent and well known for its talents and public spirit. The Gaillards reckoned their descent from a certain Pierre Gaillard, a Huguenot born in the old French province of Poitou, who as far back as 1680 had settled in South Carolina. This Hunt-Gaillard union resulted in a large and vigorous brood of children. William H. Hunt was the eleventh child.

Shortly before 1840 the Hunt family, reduced in circumstances and definitely opposed to political tendencies then very strong in South Carolina, determined to reestablish themselves in the city of New Orleans, commercially promising and advantageous from the standpoint of any young lawyer seeking a career. As a family the Hunts disliked the doctrine of nullification; they were opposed to the theory of extreme State rights; and for slavery they had little or no sympathy. Although at the time essentially a Southern family, they were neither provincial in their outlook nor bigoted. Several of the younger members were sent to New England to be educated. And for rather more than two years William H. Hunt attended Yale College in New Haven, Conn. Owing to lack of funds, however, he could not complete his junior year. For a time he was in the Yale Law School. But he felt obliged soon to go to New Orleans, and there he completed his training as a lawyer. At the age of 21, in 1844, he was admitted to the Louisiana bar. Eight years later, in 1852, W. H. Hunt was sent by his firm North to "Montgomery Place," the country seat at Barrytown, on the Hudson River, of Mrs. Edward Livingston. He went there for the purpose of advising Mrs. Livingston as a client involved in a matter of litigation in New Orleans. Staying with Mrs. Livingston at the time was a young relative and guest, Elizabeth Ridgely. The young New Orleans lawyer fell promptly in love with Miss Ridgely, married her in the autumn of 1852, and took her back to a Southern home.

The story of William H. Hunt's loyalty to the Union cause during the Civil War need not be told. However, the incident of his entertaining at his own table in New Orleans Admiral Farragut in an epoch of very high feeling should not be overlooked, for it made Hunt a marked man. On several occasions during the troublous years of reconstruction which followed W. H. Hunt ran the risk of losing his life in defense of his ideal of law and order. As attorney general of Louisiana he attracted the attention of Northern Republicans. In 1878 President Hayes summoned him to Washington and made him an associate justice of the Court of Claims.

Manliness, courage, and a passion for liberty ran in the blood of the Hunts. They were an independent brood, abounding in character and endowed with sterling virtues, allied to which were a few rather minor vices. It has been said that Gaillard Hunt's love of learning, his quick feelings, and much of his personal charm can be traced from his Gaillard ancestry. However that may be, he was by birth a gentleman, brought up in a family circle familiar with good literature and always accustomed to a social environment of high-minded men and fine women. English Cavalier, French Huguenot, and Lowland Scottish traditions were his by right of inheritance. Knowing something about this strain in his character, having had the privilege for a good many years of his loyal friendship, I am gratified to have the honor on this occasion to pay this slight tribute to a Government official who had the attributes of a scholar and was in all respects a gentleman.

At this point the acting president vacated the chair and the vice president, Mr. Dana C. Munro, took his place.

The secretary presented his report to the annual business meeting and the meeting voted to accept the report.

The treasurer presented his report which, on motion, was referred to an audit committee consisting of Messrs. Arthur I. Andrews, C. E. Carter, and M. L. Bonham, jr. The committee reported that they had examined the report and found it to be correct. It was voted to accept the report. The treasurer presented the budget for the year 1925, which was approved by the meeting. The budget is as follows:

RECEIPTS

Annual dues.....	\$13,000.00
Interest.....	2,500.00
Royalties.....	50.00
Publications.....	150.00
Registration fees.....	175.00
Government appropriation for printing annual report.....	7,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	25.00
	<hr/>
	22,900.00
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES

Office of secretary and treasury.....	3,000.00
Pacific Coast Branch.....	50.00
Committee on nominations.....	100.00
Committee on membership.....	100.00
Committee on program.....	350.00
Committee on local arrangements.....	150.00
Executive council.....	500.00
Endowment fund.....	1,000.00
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	200.00
List of members.....	200.00
Committee on bibliography.....	500.00
Committee on publications.....	700.00
Printing annual report.....	7,000.00
Conference of historical societies.....	25.00
Public archives commission.....	100.00
Writings on American History.....	200.00
American Council of Learned Societies.....	170.00
Committee on historical research in colleges.....	50.00
Committee on history teaching in the schools.....	500.00
International committee of historical science.....	100.00
Justin Winsor prize for 1924.....	200.00
George Louis Beer prize for 1924.....	250.00
American Historical Review.....	7,000.00
	<hr/>
	22,445.00

Mr. Ephraim D. Adams presented orally the report of the Pacific Coast Branch and on motion it was accepted.

The secretary presented the report of the council, which was accepted by a vote of the meeting.

It was voted to approve the recommendation of the council to hold the annual meeting of 1925 in Ann Arbor, Mich., in the last four days of December, 1925.

Mr. Isaac J. Cox, chairman of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, reported that the prize of 1924 had been awarded to Miss Elizabeth B. White for her essay, Franco-American Relations. Honorable mention was awarded to Mr. Reginald C. McGrane for his essay on William Allen, a Study of Western Democracy, and to Mr. Hume Wrong for his essay, Government of the West Indies.

Mr. Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman of the committee on the George Louis Beer prize, reported that the committee had voted unanimously to award the prize to Mr. Alfred L. P. Dennis for his essay, The Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia.

Mr. J. Franklin Jameson presented the views of the council on the endowment about to be requested of the members of the association, and Mr. Frederic L. Paxson made a call for subscriptions.

The committee on nominations made the following report:

President, Charles M. Andrews.

First vice president, Dana C. Munro.

Second vice president, Henry Osborn Taylor.

Secretary, John S. Bassett.

Treasurer, Charles Moore.

Executive council: Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson, Henry P. Biggar, Mary W. Williams, A. M. Schlesinger, C. H. McIlwain, William K. Boyd, N. Neilson.

Committee on nominations: Charles Downer Hazen, chairman; Arthur C. Cole, Frances G. Davenport, Edward Raymond Turner, Louis J. Paetow.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the meeting for the nominees mentioned in the report, the name of Mr. Payson J. Treat being substituted for that of Mr. Louis J. Paetow on the committee on nominations at the request of the outgoing committee. The secretary complied with his instructions and the above-named persons were declared elected officers of the association.

The following amendment to the constitution, received from the council with its approval, was adopted by the meeting and declared a part of the constitution of the association:

It is proposed that Article IV, which reads as follows:

The officers shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, and an editor.

The president, vice presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

The assistant secretary-treasurer and the editor shall be elected by the executive council. They shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the council may determine.

shall be amended to read:

The officers shall be a president, *a first vice president, a second vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and assistant secretary-treasurer, and an editor.*

The president, vice presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

The assistant secretary-treasurer and the editor shall be elected by the executive council. They shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the council may determine.

If the office of president shall, through any cause, become vacant, the first vice president shall thereupon become president, and the second vice president shall become first vice president whenever the office of first vice president shall have been vacated.

The secretary read a telegram of greetings from the Catholic Historical Association and it was voted that he send an appropriate answer.

By motion, the secretary was instructed to send the thanks of the association to the various persons and organizations in and near Richmond whose courtesies have contributed to the success and pleasure of this annual meeting.

The list of committee and other appointments made by the council for the year 1925 was read by the secretary. (See council minutes for list.) On motion, the report was adopted.

No other business coming before the meeting, it was voted to adjourn. The meeting adjourned without further date.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

During the year now ending the ordinary activities of the association have proceeded without accident or visible evidence of misfortune. The committees and officials have performed their duties satisfactorily, though sometimes unable to do all that was expected of them. The spirit of friendliness and good will has prevailed.

The most striking occurrence was the loss sustained in the death of the president of the association, Woodrow Wilson, formerly President of the United States, who died on February 3, 1924, a little more than a month after he had been elected to preside over this association. In a memorial by another officer of the association has been expressed the sense of loss and sorrow on account of this sad visitation as well as the esteem in which he is held by his fellow historians. I wish to read you an extract from a personal letter written by him when I sent him my individual congratulations on his election. He said:

It rather startles me to learn that the American Historical Association has elected me its president, because I can not be sure that I shall be fit for the duties that fall to the occupant of that office. But I feel highly honored, and shall do my best to live up to the obligations involved.

The letter was signed in his steady hand but with an uncertainty in joining the upward and downward strokes that spoke too plainly of the disease that held him captive. This letter, dated January 2, 1924, was one of the last he wrote.

The death of Mr. Wilson left us in a quandary as to the succession of the presidency. Learned authority was consulted to know whether the first vice president became president ipse facto, or whether he was still vice president and merely acting president. The reply of the learned legal authority was that since the constitution of the association says nothing about the vice president becoming president when there is a vacancy, it is not possible to hold that such a change occurs of its own vigor, and in that case the vice president continues vice president, the office to which he was elected, but may take the duties of president as acting president. This situation has not occurred before in our association's history, and it is hoped that it will not occur again. But the suggestion is made that the constitution should be so amended that if it should befall, the officials will be able to act with certitude as to the intention of the association.

Membership.—A year ago the council decided to make a determined effort to bring into the association a larger number of the advanced students in history in our universities. With that object in view the committee on membership was made up of representatives from the universities having the largest number of graduate students. The committee was asked to make a united effort to that end, and the secretary aided it by furnishing circulars and other similar matter. In some of the universities the response was very liberal, particularly in Columbia University, from which came more than 100 applications for membership. In all the institutions much interest was manifested. It is believed that by pursuing this plan for two or three years longer we shall be able to count as members a large percentage of the teachers of history in colleges, normal schools, and the better grade of secondary schools.

On December 15, 1924, the total membership of the association was 2,790, as compared with 2,578 in 1923. It is still considerably lower than the number in 1915, which was 2,956. It is now three years since the annual dues were raised, followed by a lowering of the total membership in the first year by 41, and in 1923 by an additional loss of 14. This joint loss of 55 for the two years has more than been made up in the current year, and the present total membership is 157 in excess of the membership in 1921, when the dues were raised. Of the total members, 132 are life members, 2,409 annual members, and 249 are institutions. The total paid-up members are now 2,416 as compared with 2,185 a year ago. The loss in membership during the year was 197, of which 28 were from deaths, 51 through resignations, and 118 dropped for failure to pay dues. During the year 399 were elected to membership as compared with 203 in 1923. The net gain in membership was 212. These figures are encouraging, but they do not mean that we have done all we could do. Probably there are more than 5,000

persons in this country who would make worthy members of the association and who would join if properly asked. If we can go on increasing at the rate established in this year we shall reach that number eight years from to-day and have a comfortable margin above it.

The following deaths have been reported during the year:

LIFE MEMBERS

M. Louise Jones, Petosky, Mich.
Julian Leroy White, Baltimore, Md.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Frank Frost Abbott, Princeton, N. J.
William Fiske Brown, Beloit, Wis. (October 12, 1923).
Israel Towne Cowles, Detroit, Mich. (1923).
Roger Foster, New York, N. Y.
Jesse P. Gram, New York, N. Y.
C. C. Gratiot, Shullsburg, Wis.
Capt. Robert William Hemphill, Ypsilanti, Mich. (1922).
Gaillard Hunt, Washington, D. C.
Edward Payson Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
Baron Serge Alexander Korff, Washington, D. C.
Claud Frederick Lester, Locke, N. Y.
Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, Washington, D. C.
Penelope McDuffie, Spartanburg, S. C.
William Douglas McHugh, Chicago, Ill. (1923).
Charles W. Moores, Indianapolis, Ind. (1923).
Eleanor Parmenter, Trenton, N. J. (1923).
Lillie Richardson, New Orleans, La.
Richard Frederick Scholz, Portland, Oreg.
Edwin Erle Sparks, State College, Pa.
Edwin Augustus Start, Seattle, Wash. (1923).
Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, Washington, D. C.
Right Rev. Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville, Fla.
Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.
Henry Burt Wright, New Haven, Conn. (1923).
John H. Vaughan, State College, N. Mex.
Eli Whitney, New Haven, Conn.

On its intellectual side the work of the association has been successful. One achievement is the approaching completion of the Guide to Historical Literature, which has been under preparation for several years by the committee on bibliography. The chairman of the committee has hope that the manuscript will go to the printer by next June and that it will be on sale before the next meeting of this association. It will make a solid volume of 29 chapters and will contain much more information than its forerunner in the same field, C. K. Adams's Manual. The work has been done without pay and by many of the members of the association. It has made heavy demands on the time of the members of the committee, to whom are due the thanks of the association for their faithful labors.

The committee on publications has been actively pressing the work in its hands. Since December, 1923, the following publications have been issued: Volume II, parts 1 and 2, of the Annual Report for 1919, containing the Austin Papers, 1790-1827; Writings on American History, 1921, compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin, a supplemental volume to the Annual Report for 1921; and Commercial Policy in the French Revolution; A Study of the Career of G. J. A. Ducher, by Frederick Nussbaum (awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in European history for 1917). The edition is limited to 300 copies, and libraries and students should order it early. The Annual Report for 1920 is in page proof at the Government Printing Office, and Miss Griffin's Writings for 1922 is in the

same state of advance; but it is not possible to say when the volumes will be issued. The authorities concerned have used the best possible efforts to expedite matters, and we are assured that all will be done as quickly as possible. A considerable demand exists for a new list of the members of the association. Steps have been taken by which it is hoped that such a list will be issued in the early part of the coming year.

In 1920 the council appointed a committee on the writing of history composed of Ambassador Jusserand and Messrs. Charles W. Colby and W. C. Abbott. In 1922 the secretary of the association was added to the committee. The purpose of the council was to have a report prepared and published in which the attention of students, and particularly the younger men and women in the profession, should be called to the problem of writing history in such a manner that it will maintain its place as a branch of literature esteemed by the serious-minded and reasonable public. It was not expected that the committee should burden itself with a discussion of historical research; the idea was that it might present the subject of historical expression in such a way as to induce students in the graduate schools to rally their efforts in order to write in the best manner possible to them. This report is in an advanced state of preparation, and arrangements are being made by which it is hoped that it will be published during the coming year, probably in a small volume through a commercial publisher. Efforts will be made to see that it is sold at a reasonable price. It should be said that in creating the committee and encouraging it to proceed the association assumes no responsibility for the views expressed by the members of the committee. It must be that each man's views are his own; but it is believed that all that is said is said temperately and that it may lead to such a discussion as will enable the young student to formulate views for himself if he does not agree with those he finds in the report.

Through the inability to proceed more rapidly with the publication of the annual report it has been necessary to suspend the active work of the historical manuscripts commission in discovering and preparing manuscripts for publication. In fact, at present a collection of Calhoun letters prepared by the commission lies ready for publication as soon as the last of the volumes of the Austin Papers is out. Under these circumstances the commission has had to suspend its former activity, but it has found other work in the creation of a subcommittee to call attention to historical manuscripts purchased abroad and imported into this country, so that they may be available to a large number of our students and may not be lost sight of by the scholars in the country from which they have been imported. It is regrettable that a commission so active as this commission has proved itself under its present chairman, Mr. Justin H. Smith, can not be kept fully at work all the time.

Two very notable things appear above the horizon and have very real bearing on the welfare of history and this association. They are the increase of the endowment fund and the expression of our views on the position of history in the curricula of the schools. These matters are being discussed in other places in this annual meeting. They can not be too much stressed. A fight is on for the reduction of history in the schools. We must fight for history, since no one else will do it for us. If it be true that history is the foundation of the so-called social sciences, and most of us agree to that, we are now called on by every consideration of conviction and the success of our work to do all we can to impress the public with our views. There is no mind in this association too great or too small to make this task a thing of first magnitude in its own course. If we wait we are beaten.

The increase of our endowment fund is important: (1) Because we are handicapped through the lack of it. Every year some worthy proposal is made in the council and rejected on account of the lack of funds. We do not dare take up

new work because of the ever-recurring idea that we can not pay for it. An historical association that represents the nation ought not to have to creep along this way in its course for the promotion of historical research. (2) The spirit of giving creates the life of the organization. There is no college which has raised its million that has not derived equal value from the increased loyalty of the body of men who gave the million. If we were to raise out of our financial weakness a considerable part of the fund now sought it would mean the enlivening of spirit and devotion and the promotion of sacrifice for the common good that would make this association more powerful than it has thought possible. (3) It is not creditable that the association that represents history in the national field should lag behind the societies that represent history in States and cities. For example, the Massachusetts Historical Society has an investment account of bonds, stock, and savings bank deposits of \$633,142.98. This fund has been built up by the sacrifice of the people of Massachusetts, mostly of Boston. It has come from legacies and from periodic appeals to the philanthropy of its members. What Boston has done this national association can do in time, if it has the same spirit. It ought to be so that no member of this association would dare write his will without putting down this organization for some sum, however small it might be. (4) History is one of the spiritual forces in the world. We see around us many societies raising funds for one kind of cause and another. Many of these causes are trivial compared with the work we are doing, although that does not mean that the causes are trivial in themselves. They obtain the funds they seek because they work for them. We could do as well if we worked as well. Our cause is better, but we shall have to develop a clientele.

This is said in anticipation of an appeal that is going to be made to you and to all the members of the association. During the year a committee has made plans. The time for applying them has now come.

One of the most encouraging things to historians that has happened during the current year is the announcement that the New York Times, Mr. Adolph Ochs, proprietor, has guaranteed the preparation of a National Dictionary of Biography. This is one of the most notable gifts ever made in this country to the cause of history. In bringing it into existence the country is indebted to the efforts of the American Council of Learned Societies, of which this association is an active constituent member. I can not refrain from adding that to our own member, Dr. J. F. Jameson, this society and the Nation are indebted for this happy consummation. At this annual meeting the council has passed resolutions expressing their appreciation of Mr. Ochs's action.

JOHN S. BASSETT, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Comparative financial statement for the fiscal years 1924 and 1923

	1924	1923
INCOME		
From members, annual dues.....	\$13,063.41	\$12,507.10
American Historical Review, contribution.....	1,000.00	
	14,063.41	
Endowment fund, interest.....	¹ 1,154.80	1,489.82
Bank balances, interest.....	104.63	70.80
	1,259.43	
Royalties.....	45.70	69.52

¹ Owing to changes in investments and in interest due dates the interest item is smaller than in 1923. The actual yield of the securities held is \$2,464 per annum as against \$1,819.13 in 1923.

Comparative financial statement for the fiscal years 1924 and 1923—Continued

	1924	1923
INCOME—continued		
Publications:		
Prize essays.....	\$53.24	\$24.39
Papers and annual reports.....	57.35	83.71
Writings on American history.....	32.65	35.42
Church history papers.....	11.00	1.00
Directory.....	6.25	1.00
	160.49	
Registration fees.....	212.00	180.50
Contribution for printing program.....		140.83
Committee on bibliography of modern British history.....		183.66
Miscellaneous.....	24.95	45.06
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1923, as compared with 1922.....	6,756.44	5,243.15
	22,522.42	20,080.96
DISBURSEMENTS		
Office of secretary and treasurer.....	2,993.15	2,959.87
Pacific Coast Branch.....	28.50	25.50
Committees of management:		
On nominations.....	53.75	53.95
On membership.....	11.58	5.00
On program.....	337.38	358.04
On local arrangements.....	63.00	56.25
On agenda (1922).....		181.92
Executive council.....	273.52	339.28
On endowment.....	250.93	
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	42.00	
	1,032.16	
Historical activities:		
Committee on bibliography.....	754.51	701.83
Committee on publications.....	1,292.37	595.97
Conference of historical societies.....	25.00	25.00
Writings on American history.....	200.00	200.00
American Council of Learned Societies.....	128.90	152.37
Committee on historical research in colleges.....	13.75	42.50
Committee on history teaching in the schools.....	13.59	
International Committee of Historical Science.....	92.68	
Prizes:	2,520.78	
Justin Winsor prize, 1922.....		200.00
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, 1923.....	200.00	
American Historical Review.....	6,797.55	7,030.19
Transferred to savings account for committee on bibliography of modern British history.....		308.66
Transferred to endowment fund for investment.....	2,150.00	28.19
	15,722.14	13,324.52
Balance Dec. 1.....	6,500.28	6,756.44
	22,522.42	20,080.96

¹ This item includes \$779.26 for printing and binding the prize essay of 1917. The amount expended for the work of the committee on publications is \$513.11, leaving a balance of \$186.89 of the appropriation of \$700 made for the committee for 1924.

ENDOWMENT FUND**RECEIPTS, 1924**

Unrestricted:		
Refund on bonds purchased and exchanged.....	\$1,201.02	
Contributions.....	26.28	
Transferred from current funds.....	2,150.00	\$3,377.80
Andrew D. White fund:		
Interest and royalties.....	56.72	
Balance Dec. 1, 1923.....	166.32	223.04
George L. Beer prize fund:		
Interest.....	286.25	
Balance Dec. 1, 1923.....	535.00	821.25

DISBURSEMENTS, 1924

Unrestricted: Bonds purchased.....	2,150.00	4,421.59
Andrew D. White fund.....		
Beer prize fund: Prizes of 1922 and 1923.....	500.00	2,650.00

HELD IN TRUST

Committee on bibliography of modern British history:		
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1923.....		308.66
Interest.....		9.31
		317.97

ENDOWMENT FUND—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

	Cost	Par value	Yield
Unrestricted:			
Solvay & Co. 6's, 1934	\$8,080.00	\$3,000.00	\$480.00
General Refractories Co. 6's, 1952	6,000.00	6,000.00	360.00
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 5½'s, 1949	5,910.00	6,000.00	330.00
St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co. 5½'s, 1942	5,655.00	6,000.00	330.00
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. 5½'s, 1974	2,869.50	3,000.00	165.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 7's, 1930	2,113.00	2,000.00	140.00
Potomac Electric Power Co. 6's, 1953	203.00	200.00	12.00
			1,817.00
Herbert Baxter Adams prize: Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. 5½'s, 1954	4,900.00	5,000.00	275.00
Andrew D. White fund:			
Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. 5½'s, 1954	980.00	1,000.00	55.00
Potomac Electric Power Co. 6's, 1953	203.00	200.00	12.00
			67.00
George L. Beer prize fund:			
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. 5½'s, 1974	2,869.50	3,000.00	165.00
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 7's, 1930	2,133.00	2,000.00	140.00
			305.00
Total par value of endowment fund			\$42,400.00
Total cost of endowment fund			41,916.00
Total income from endowment fund			2,464.00

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

The American Historical Review owns \$1,200, par value, fourth 4¼ per cent U. S. Liberty bonds, 1933-1938, cost \$1,134.64, yielding..... \$51.00

	1924	1923
INCOME		
The Macmillan Co. for editorial expenses, as per contract	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00
Investments, interest	51.00	51.00
Bank balances, interest	17.81	7.26
Review's share of profit for year ending July 15	1,025.59	1,110.89
Reversion	10.60	
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1923	1,762.15	412.76
	5,267.15	3,981.91
DISBURSEMENTS		
Managing editor's office, petty cash account	142.05	146.08
Printing, stationery, supplies	44.45	77.50
Binding	23.35	32.25
Publications	9.35	29.76
Travel	442.29	317.33
Documents		50.00
Transcription of documents		90.15
Payments to contributors to Review:		
January number	345.50	381.25
April number	393.00	376.00
July number	395.00	308.13
October number	430.50	397.75
January, 1925, number	17.70	
Contribution to American Historical Association	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous		13.56
	3,248.19	2,219.76
Balance Dec. 1, 1924	2,018.96	1,762.15
	5,267.15	3,981.91

INVESTMENTS

U. S. Liberty's, fourth 4¼'s.:	
Cost	\$1,134.64
Par value	1,200.00
Yield	51.00

NOTE.—The bequest of the late Prof. William A. Dunning, amounting to \$5,000, has not yet been paid to the association. This amount together with a sum which may be transferred from the cash balance, would make the endowment fund more than \$50,000.

REPORT OF F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co., PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: We have audited your accounts and records from December 1, 1923, to November 30, 1924. Our report, including two exhibits, is as follows:

Exhibit A.—Statement of receipts and disbursements, general.

Exhibit B.—Statement of receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review.

We verified the cash receipts, as shown by the records, and the cash disbursements were compared with the canceled checks and vouchers on file. They are in agreement with the treasurer's report.

The cash called for by the records of the funds was reconciled with the bank statements.

We inspected the securities of the association, which agree with the records, as follows:

American Historical Association, general:

Endowment fund—

Salvay & Co. bonds, par value.....	\$8, 000
General Refractories Co. bonds, par value.....	6, 000
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. bonds, par value....	6, 000
St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. Co. bonds, par value..	6, 000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co. bonds, par value..	3, 000
Pennsylvania R. R. bonds, par value.....	2, 000
Potomac Electric Power Co. bonds, par value.....	200
	<u>\$31, 200</u>

Herbert Baxter Adams prize fund—Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. bonds, par value.....	5, 000
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Andrew D. White fund—

Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co. bonds, par value..	\$1, 000
Potomac Electric Power Co. bonds, par value.....	200
	<u>1, 200</u>

George L. Beer prize fund—

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. bonds, par value..	3, 000
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. bonds, par value.....	2, 000
	<u>5, 000</u>

42, 400

American Historical Review: Liberty bonds, par value.....	1, 200
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Respectfully submitted.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,
Public Accountants.

(Formerly The American Audit Co.)

EXHIBIT A.—Receipts and disbursements, general, from December 1, 1923, to November 30, 1924

Receipts:

Annual dues.....	\$13, 063. 41
American Historical Review, contribution.....	1, 000. 00
Registration fees.....	212. 00
Publications.....	160. 49
Royalties.....	45. 70
Contribution to endowment fund.....	\$26. 28
Refund on endowment fund.....	1, 106. 36
	<u>1, 132. 64</u>
Refund on investment.....	94. 66
Interest—	
Endowment fund.....	1, 154. 80
Andrew D. White fund.....	56. 72
George L. Beer prize fund.....	286. 25
Bank deposits.....	104. 63
	<u>1, 602. 40</u>
Miscellaneous.....	24. 95
	<u>17, 336. 25</u>
Total receipts.....	7, 457. 76
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Dec. 1, 1923.....	
	<u>24, 794. 01</u>

Disbursements:		
Secretary and treasurer	-----	\$2, 993. 15
Pacific Coast Branch	-----	28. 50
Committees of management--		
Nominations	-----	\$53. 75
Memberships	-----	11. 58
Program	-----	337. 38
Local arrangements	-----	63. 00
Executive council	-----	273. 52
Endowment	-----	250. 93
Treasurer's contingent fund	-----	42. 00
	-----	1, 032. 16
Historical activities--		
Bibliography	-----	754. 51
Publications	-----	1, 292. 37
Historical societies	-----	25. 00
Writings on American history	-----	200. 00
American Council of Learned Societies	-----	128. 90
Historical research in colleges	-----	13. 75
Historical teaching in schools	-----	13. 59
Historical science	-----	92. 66
	-----	2, 520. 78
Prizes--		
Herbert Baxter Adams	-----	200. 00
George Lewis Beer	-----	500. 00
	-----	700. 00
American Historical Review	-----	6, 797. 55
Transferred to endowment fund	-----	2, 150. 00

Total disbursements	-----	16, 222. 14
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1924	-----	8, 571. 87
	-----	24, 794. 01

EXHIBIT B.—*Receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review, from December 1, 1923, to November 30, 1924*

Receipts:		
The Macmillan Co., per contract	-----	\$2, 400. 00
Interest on investments	-----	51. 00
Interest on bank deposits	-----	17. 81
Revertments	-----	10. 60
Profit for year ended July 15, 1924, received from Macmillan Co.	-----	1, 025. 59

Total receipts	-----	3, 505. 00
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Dec. 1, 1923	-----	1, 762. 15
	-----	5, 267. 15
Disbursements:		
Office of managing editor	-----	142. 05
Stationery, printing and supplies	-----	44. 45
Binding	-----	28. 35
Publications	-----	9. 35
Contributions to the Review	-----	1, 581. 70
Traveling expense	-----	442. 29
Contribution to American Historical Society	-----	1, 000. 00

Total disbursements	-----	3, 248. 19
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1924	-----	2, 018. 96
	-----	5, 267. 15

Report of accountants and exhibits examined and approved.

ARTHUR I. ANDREWS,
C. E. CARTER,
M. L. BONHAM, Jr.,

Audit Committee, American Historical Association.

DECEMBER 29, 1924.

REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

DECEMBER 29, 1924.

During the year the council has held two meetings, one at the Faculty Club, Columbia University, November 22 (in two sessions), and one at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, December 28 and 29, 1924. The important measures adopted by the council are as follows:

The council took under consideration a suggestion by Mr. Charles H. Haskins relating to the preparation of a program of research. It was voted that the president of the association should appoint a committee of three members to formulate a program of research and to take the necessary steps for carrying it into execution.

The council requested Mr. F. L. Paxson to prepare an amendment to the constitution relating to the succession of the presidency when the office should be vacated through death or other cause. At the December meeting Mr. Paxson made a report which was adopted and referred to the annual business meeting for approval.

The treasurer of the association was authorized to sell the United States bonds registered in the name of the American Historical Review in order to invest the proceeds in other kinds of investments. The council expressed its sense of appreciation of the care and excellent management of the treasurer in placing the funds of the association in profitable forms of investment. At the meeting on December 29 the treasurer was directed to transfer a portion of the surplus cash on hand into the general endowment fund of the association. The treasurer reported that under the existing arrangement the American Historical Review was returning to the association about \$1,000 a year, which goes to enlarge the endowment fund. The treasurer was given authority to segregate this sum as special funds held in the name of the Review, the proceeds to be used as part of the general funds of the association.

It was voted that the president appoint persons to prepare memorials for Ex-President Woodrow Wilson and Dr. Gaillard Hunt. In compliance with this recommendation the president has asked Mr. Learned to prepare the memorial on Doctor Hunt and he himself prepared the memorial on Ex-President Wilson.

In considering the report of the committee on publications it was voted that a committee of three take steps for the early publication of a list of the members of the association. At the December meeting of the council this committee of three reported that arrangements have been made to publish this list at an early date as a supplement to the American Historical Review.

The council voted to amend the rules governing the award of the George Louis Beer prize so as to remove the restriction of the award for essays containing not more than 50,000 words. By this means the award is left unrestricted on account of the size of the essays submitted in the contest.

At the meeting of the council on December 29 it was voted that in the future the award of the prizes of the association shall be announced in some important public meeting of the association, as on the occasion of the delivery of the annual address of the president of the association.

It was voted to authorize the exchange of reprints of certain articles in the Review for certain publications of the English Historical Society. The publications thus obtained from the English Historical Society are to be distributed free to members of this association.

It was voted to establish the Jusserand medal in memory of the esteem in which the association holds Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand. The medal is to be awarded annually for the best work of the year published by a member of this

association in the field of the history of international intellectual progress. The president was asked to appoint a committee to prepare rules for the award of this medal.

It was voted to instruct the committee on history teaching in the schools to prepare a survey of history teaching in the schools in relation to the school curriculum and that the said survey take into consideration the advisability of including the subject of the training of history teachers.

The committee on bibliography reported that the work on the guide to historical literature is nearing completion and that arrangements have been made with the Macmillan Co., of New York, for the publication of the guide. It is hoped that the book will be published within the year 1925.

This committee also reported that progress is being made in preparing a volume on the bibliography of American travel.

The public archives commission reported that a report has been prepared on the legislation in the United States during the current year in the general field of archive support and preservation. It was voted to publish this report in the annual report of the association. A report on such legislation previous to 1924 is also being prepared.

The representatives of the association serving in the International Committee of Historical Science reported that the international committee has made arrangements to create a Permanent International Committee of Historical Science and that a meeting will probably be held in Brussels in May, 1925. The council voted to cooperate with the said permanent committee and to send representatives to the approaching meeting.

It was also voted that the association needs and will endeavor to raise the sum of \$200,000 in addition to the existing endowment fund, the proceeds to be devoted to defraying the actual expenses of publication and research in history under the auspices of the association.

It was also voted that the initial campaign for increasing the endowment be made at once among the members of the association. Mr. J. Franklin Jameson was requested to present the subject of the endowment to the annual business meeting and Mr. F. L. Paxson was requested to interview members present at the meeting and to take subscriptions to the fund.

Mr. H. M. Wriston, of Wesleyan University, was appointed executive secretary of the committee on endowment and the said committee was requested to prepare plans for subscriptions from the members of the association followed by an appeal to the public.

The council adopted the following resolution:

That the council indorse the following two projects of the committee on medieval Latin studies of the American Council of Learned Societies: (1) The compilation of the medieval Latin Dictionary in cooperation with the International Union of Academies, and (2) the establishment of a Journal of Medieval Studies.

The council gave its approval of a resolution expressing appreciation of the recent decision of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in opening to investigators the records of the British Foreign Office down to 1878.

It was voted that the next meeting of the association be held in the last four days of December, within the discretion of the committee on local arrangements.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

During the past year no manuscript material has been recommended by the commission for publication.

In the first place, a scholar dislikes for obvious reasons to edit documents very long before he can read the proofs; and the material now awaiting publication

will not all be printed, it seems probable, for about three years. Secondly, the recent increase in the cost of bringing out documents—20 or 25 per cent during the past year—has suggested that possibly the whole subject of publishing historical material may need to be restudied.

Efforts have been made, however, to discover papers suitable for publication, and the results of these efforts will be made available at the proper time.

Last spring the chairman of the commission had the honor to receive a communication from Dr. H. W. Meikle, secretary of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, with reference to cooperation. In order to avoid all risk of appearing disrespectful or indifferent, the chairman felt bound to conduct the resulting correspondence, but he proceeded in the closest cooperation with the head of our subcommittee on manuscripts from Europe, whom he asked to report upon the matter. His report is presented herewith and is commended with much pleasure to your attention.

In November, 1923, the chairman expressed a wish to retire from his place on the commission, but he was requested to hold it another year.

With renewed thanks for the honor so many times conferred upon him, he must now beg leave to repeat that wish.

Respectfully submitted.

JUSTIN H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MANUSCRIPTS FROM EUROPE

The attention of the subcommittee was drawn by Dr. H. W. Meikle, secretary of the Institute of Historical Research of London, to the need for a clearing house of information on the migration of historical manuscripts. In correspondence with Doctor Meikle, the committee signified, through the chairman of the historical manuscripts commission, its willingness to aid in every way in this matter. Our English correspondents have secured the cooperation of the Public Record Office, manuscripts department of the British Museum, Bodleian Library, National Library of Wales, Advocates Library of Edinburgh, and historical department of H. M. Register House, Edinburgh. The subcommittee got in touch with the principal repositories of historical manuscripts in the United States and is able to report the arrival of the manuscripts noted below as reported by these libraries.

Doctor Meikle further suggested the need of the Institute of Historical Research of a card index of paleographical facsimiles. While further assuring Doctor Meikle of the willingness of the committee to cooperate in this project, the subcommittee suggested to the historical manuscripts commission the desirability of coordinating to a greater extent our own information in America on the subject. The subcommittee and chairman of the historical manuscripts commission have under consideration the preparation of a preliminary bibliography of calendars and bibliographies of historical manuscript material in our American libraries and other repositories of historical material.

The subcommittee and the chairman of the historical manuscripts commission have also under consideration the advisability not only of securing properly filled out cards containing information as to the location of paleographical facsimiles for deposit in London but also of initiating a similar service in the United States.

The subcommittee has been able to trace the arrival in the United States of the following manuscripts from Europe during the year 1924:

The New York Historical Society has obtained a supplementary collection of the papers of Cadwallader Colden, amounting to 261 letters and 71 manuscripts. The more important of these are Minutes of the Indian Conferences held at Albany, 1686-1690, and Narratives of the Indian Conferences held in 1677-1689, by the governor and Indian commissioners. A manuscript copy of Colden's

History of the Five Nations, which he was preparing for a new edition, is of great importance. The published histories end with 1697, whereas this manuscript brings the story down to 1720. Its interest hardly requires further comment. Further, there is a narrative of Governor Cosby's administration in Colden's handwriting and another manuscript which fixes upon Colden the authorship of the "Second part of the interest of the country in laying duties," a pamphlet printed by Zenger in New York in 1730, of hitherto undetermined authorship. There is also a manuscript account of the four governments of New England down to 1728 and other items of similar significance.

The Chicago University Library reports the accession of about 2,500 rolls of the papers of Nicholas Bacon, mostly of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with some as early as the thirteenth relating to the Bacon family.

The Library of Congress has received a large collection of the public and private papers of Edmond Charles Genet, relating not only to Citizen Genet's stormy career in the United States but also to his previous diplomatic experiences in Russia.

The William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan reports that it has received two large manuscript folios of the papers of Lord Dartmouth, consisting of a circular letter sent by Dartmouth in 1773 to all of the British colonies in North America and the West Indies. Detailed information is requested in a series of questions as to the economic and political state of each colony, boundaries, imports and exports, both in quantity and nature, extent of garrisons and defenses, and similar details. The answers in each case, signed by the provincial governor, are very full. They furnish a picture of the state of the colonies on the eve of the Revolution which can not but commend itself. These papers were not in the possession of the Dartmouth family and hence do not appear in the calendar prepared by the British Historical Manuscripts Commission.

The subcommittee has under way plans for more extensive search and alertness for incoming manuscripts that their whereabouts may be the better made known to historical scholars in the future.

RANDOLPH G. ADAMS, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE

To Miss Elizabeth B. White we award first place for her essay on "Franco-American relations," with honorable mention of Reginald C. McGrane for his essay on "William Allen, a study of western democracy," and of Hume Wrong for his essay on "Government of the West Indies." The members of the committee were gratified by the excellence of several other essays, of which space forbids mention.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC J. COX, *Chairman*.

C. S. BOUCHER.

THOMAS F. MORAN.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

C. MILDRED THOMPSON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

The list of published materials issued since December, 1923, follows:

Volume II, Parts I and II, Annual Report for 1919 (The Austin Papers, 1790-1827).

Writings on American History, 1921, compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin. Supplemental volume to the Annual Report for 1921, and the sixteenth number in this annual series of bibliographies.

Commercial Policy in the French Revolution: A Study of the Career of G. J. A. Ducher. By Frederick Nussbaum. The Herbert Baxter Adams prize in European History for 1917. Edition of 300 copies.

The Annual Report for 1920 (Washington meeting) is in page proof. In accordance with the vote of the council at New Haven on December 27, 1922, it will contain a list of members compiled as of 1924. The Annual Report for 1921 (St. Louis meeting) is in galley proof. So also is Miss Griffin's Writings on American History, 1922—seventeenth number in the series and supplemental to the annual report for that year.

No statement can now be made as to the time when these several volumes will be issued. While it is true that the recent increase in wages at the Government Printing Office—from 15 per cent to 20 per cent—may facilitate its work, it should be remembered that this increase will inevitably mean additional cost to the association and so draw more heavily than heretofore on our limited appropriation. For the past two years your committee has succeeded in keeping the annual appropriation for our printing up to the regular figure of \$7,000. At the present writing, however, the Bureau of the Budget appears to be disinclined to allow us (for 1925-26) more than \$6,000.² This reduction in our annual appropriation, if successful, taken into account with the relatively increased cost of printing, will seriously limit our efforts at publication. Under these circumstances any attempt at this time to bring out either additional Austin papers or the Calhoun letters would seem to be out of the question.

The association has printed from time to time lists of its members. The early volumes of Papers reveal the following lists:

- I. 40-44 (220 members in 1884).
- II. 97-104 (422 members in 1886).
- III. 229-238 (480 members in 1887); 265-274 (524 members in 1888).
- IV. 23-34 (670 members in 1889).

As far back as 1888 a list of members was printed as a small pamphlet separate from the proceedings. A single copy of this pamphlet, undated, is now in the secretary's files and shows 431 members. Similar lists, all of them separately printed, were issued pretty regularly, usually in the month of February, from 1890 to 1911, as follows: 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, 1909, and 1911.

Beginning with the pamphlet of 1905, lists were issued in alternate years. After 1911 the funds of the association warranted no separate issuance of membership lists. Since that date the single list which has thus far appeared was printed in the Annual Report for 1918, I, 353-470 (circa 2,500 members, including institutions, as of 1920). With the printing of a list of members as of 1924 in the Report for 1920, the association will have published over its 40 years' existence some 24 membership lists. The question, however, arises as to whether the Government ought to print any such lists in reports designed to promulgate only careful historical work of the association. If lists of members are to be issued once in two or three years and with regularity it would seem desirable to have them printed—as was done for so many years—in separate pamphlet form and out of an appropriation specifically made from the funds of the association.

In view of the delays to which the printing of our annual reports has been subjected, your editor, Mr. Boyd, has been at some pains occasionally during the past year to interview the Government Printing Office. Mr. Boyd offers the following suggestions:

(1) That, until we have brought the reports to date, we issue reprints of the various papers read at the meetings, without waiting for the report itself. Every writer is entitled by our rules to 50 copies, and other additional copies at cost

² The usual appropriation of \$7,000 was provided.

if any charge is made against the association for such copies. To have these reprints struck off in advance of the report will add something to our expenses. But the plan, if feasible, should result in bringing papers promptly into print and would enable authors to distribute their papers among readers whom they are most anxious to reach.

(2) Government Printing Office officials suggest that stereotyped matrices be made of the type as set up for the various reprints. When the report is to be printed these matrices can be used to make the necessary plates. Inasmuch as the matrices are only about as thick as a blotter, they would occupy little space in storage. For want of storage facilities the Printing Office is opposed to keeping type that has to be set up for any length of time. The suggestion, if adopted, would mean a cost of 50 cents per page in addition to regular rates—in other words, about \$50 per hundred pages of any report.

The prize essays now in possession of the association have been reduced to the following figures:

	Bound	Unbound
Muzzey.....	0	51
Krehbiel.....	0	183
Carter.....	0	159
Turner.....	0	49
Cole.....	0	38
Williams.....	56	0
Pease.....	35	0
Nussbaum.....	249	0

Other publications of a miscellaneous nature are:

Papers.....	0	580
Annual reports.....	2, 087	70
Church history papers.....	0	60
Writings on American history.....	843	719
	<hr/> 3, 270	<hr/> 1, 909

For sales and royalties this year, as compared with the year 1922-23, we have received \$185.79 as against \$200.57. And of the appropriation to your committee for the year 1924 there remains of the \$700 an unexpended balance of \$233.89. The costs for printing and binding of the Nussbaum monograph, amounting to \$779.26, have not been included in the above reckoning. That item should be cared for, we submit, in a special appropriation designed for the expense of that particular piece of work.

Respectfully submitted.

H. BARRETT LEARNED, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The council of the American Historical Association at its Columbus meeting, 1923, reappointed me to be the secretary of the conference of historical societies for the year ending at the time of the annual meeting 1924.

By reference to the report of the Columbus meeting, as printed in the Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Conference of Historical Societies, it will be seen that the two questions about which the last conference was concerned were: The question of the continuation of the Griffin Bibliography, and the question of the proposed Handbook of Historical Societies.

1. *The bibliography.*—The conference which met at Columbus considered the advisability of proceeding with the plan for this publication and appointed a committee consisting of Doctor Faltsits and Doctor Jameson to negotiate with Miss Griffin in regard to publication costs, etc. The assumption at the time was that it might be possible to secure funds for such a publication from the American Historical Association. Shortly afterwards it became clear, through consultation with the secretary of the historical association, that no funds could be hoped for from that source. The committee were appraised of that fact and will doubtless report accordingly.

There now remains nothing to be done on this subject, unless it shall seem to the conference at its next meeting that an effort ought to be made to secure volunteer work by some scholar of approved character who is willing to undertake it, provided such a person can be found. I am personally doubtful about the possibility.

2. *The handbook.*—The last conference made it the duty of the committee on handbook, the personnel of which was changed by making the new secretary chairman of the committee, to proceed with the assembling of data for the handbook. In pursuance of that instruction, the committee has prepared and circulated a questionnaire the aim of which was to secure from each of the societies circularized the requisite data for publication in the handbook. In the work of circulating this questionnaire your committee has had the cooperation of a considerable number of men and institutions throughout the country. The results can be summarized as follows:

(a) Satisfactory reports have been received from the following States: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and from Canada.

(b) Incomplete reports have been received from Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

(c) The following States have furnished no report up to the present time: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Copies of the questionnaire have been mailed a second time to institutions in all of the missing States.

The responses to our appeal for data for the handbook have been so generous that the completion of the work within the next year would now seem to be a possibility. It is recommended that a committee for this purpose be continued and that data now in hand, together with such additional material as may be secured within the next few months, be prepared for publication. The question of publication will then depend upon the financial resources of the conference or upon the conference's success in finding a source of financial assistance for the publication.

Financial statement of the conference of historical societies for 1924

Receipts:

Balance Dec. 24, 1923.....	\$43. 03
Receipts during 1924.....	63. 50
Total receipts.....	\$106. 53

Expenditures:

For printing questionnaire.....	\$4. 75
For printing notice to societies.....	8. 25
For printing proceedings, 1923 (200 copies).....	72. 00
Stamps.....	14. 66
Total expenditures.....	99. 66

Balance Nov. 18, 1924.....	6. 87
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Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Secretary.*

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name and location of the society.
2. Date of organization.
3. Present officers.
4. Sources and extent of support.
5. Provisions for membership and approximate number of members.
6. Meetings—when held and general character.
7. Have you a salaried staff? If so, state number of employees and aggregate salary roll.
8. How is the society housed? If in its own building, state cost and character.
9. Collections:
 - (1) Library—number and kind of books.
 - (2) Manuscript collections.
 - (3) Newspaper files.
 - (4) Museum, art, or archaeological collections.
10. Has your society in any manner the custody of the public archives of the State, county, or city?
11. Does your society carry on any special line of research in history, archaeology, or anthropology?
12. What kind of publication has your society done?
 - (1) Quarterly magazine?
 - (2) Annual report, proceedings, transactions, etc.?
 - (3) Other series or miscellaneous publications?
13. Has your society any new enterprise or activity which it is carrying out or planning to carry out?
14. Relationship, if any, with the State.
15. Remarks. Use back of sheet if necessary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

A year ago, in the estimates submitted by the Treasury with a view to the preparation of the Budget for presentation to Congress in December, 1923, provision was made for the National Archive Building, by inserting, as in several previous years, an item of \$484,000 for the purchase of the site recommended by the appropriate commission. The Director of the Budget, or the President, cut out this item from the Budget. As presented to Congress, that document contained no provision for any of the several Government buildings now urgently needed in the city of Washington, but the President accompanied the Budget with a recommendation, in the message presenting it, that Congress should enter upon a systematic plan of supplying \$50,000,000, at the rate of \$5,000,000 per annum for 10 years, in order to provide for new Government buildings in the Federal Capital. The reason why this suggestion was put in the form of a recommendation, external to the Budget rather than in the form of an item in the Budget, was understood to be that the construction of some of the buildings needed has not been authorized by legislation, in which case provision for them could not properly be made in the Budget itself. It should, however, be mentioned with emphasis that the National Archive Building is a building authorized by existing legislation. Language intended to effect this authorization, in the most definite manner, was inserted in the amendatory act of January 23, 1916. When the question whether the National Archive Building was authorized came up in the Senate in course of debate on January 20, 1923 (Congressional Record, p. 2120), the Presiding Officer of the Senate, having before him the text of the act mentioned, declared that that language positively authorized the erection of the building, and no dissent was expressed by the Senate. Speaker Gillett stated to the chairman of the committee that he should rule in the same manner. Accordingly, any proposal of an appropriation for the purpose of erecting this building, within the limit of cost prescribed in the act of March 4, 1913, is not subject to a point of order.

The President's recommendation respecting provision for Government buildings in the city of Washington, unaccompanied by any similar recommendation respecting provision for Government buildings elsewhere throughout the country, is not known to the committee to have received any attention on the part of the House of Representatives during the last session. In the Senate proposals of action in pursuance of this recommendation were made by certain Members, but did not advance to any significant result.

At the time when this report is submitted it is not possible to know whether the Director of the Budget has made any provision for the National Archive

Building, or what provision has been made for Government buildings generally, in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926. For several years preceding 1924 it has always been possible for the committee to secure the passage by the Senate of an amendment making an appropriation for a National Archive Building, though each year that amendment has been lost in conference. In the House of Representatives, on the other hand, it is apprehended that the fate of the National Archive Building is bound up with the general policy of the Executive in respect to public buildings in Washington and with the strong desire of Members of the House for an "omnibus bill" respecting public buildings in general, the last bill having been that of March 4, 1913.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

CHARLES MOORE.

EBEN PUTNAM.

O. L. SPAULDING, Jr.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

All the chapters for the Guide to Historical Literature have now been completed by the chapter editors and revised by the committee. Twenty-two chapters have been further revised by the chapter editors and are now in the hands of the committee undergoing final revision for the printer. The remaining seven chapters have been in the hands of the respective chapter editors for six months or more in each case for their revision. I have written from month to month asking that they be returned as speedily as possible, and recently have written with great insistence that they should be in hand not later than December 20.

After securing proposals from several publishers it was found that the most favorable arrangements could be made with the Macmillan Co. for publication. The contract has been drawn and has been signed by the proper officers of the association. The committee hopes that it will be possible to begin sending material to the printer early in January. Four of the 21 chapters mentioned above have been finally revised for the printer and are in the hands of the chapter editors for their final approval before sending to the press. Some other chapters are similarly to be sent to the chapter editors prior to the meeting at Richmond.

The cost of revision has proven heavier than we could have anticipated. This is due to several reasons. In the first place, some responsibility should be assumed by the committee because they were unable to formulate, with greater precision, the canons for exclusion and inclusion of titles and for the character of the reviews. In the second place, some responsibility rests with the chapter editors, some of whom have failed to follow out with reasonable accuracy the instructions which the committee did draw. Consequently, whereas some chapters required very little time, effort, and expense for revision, others have imposed serious obligations in these respects. Another cause is that in three cases of importance the chapter editors failed us entirely, so that the committee has had to shoulder entirely, or nearly so, the burden of preparing these chapters. This has added very, very seriously to the task of the committee and to the expense involved. Finally, some responsibility, no doubt, attaches to me, for I have been unable to devote anything but extra time at irregular intervals to the work of revision, which has all had to be done under my direct supervision. This has involved difficulty in securing assistance. I have had to hire whom I could get when I could use them. Thus far, however, I have been able to keep the expenditure in any case at 50 cents an hour or less. In order to retain the services of Miss Crawford, who has been my chief assistant and who is the only person competent to carry forward the remainder of the work with a certain degree of independence

instead of working under my immediate supervision at all times, it has been necessary to increase her pay somewhat from the 1st of November onward.

Mr. Moore, as treasurer of the association, has informed me, under date of July 14, that the payment made on that date for expenses up to July 5 made an overdraft of \$254.51. I attach a statement of account for disbursements from July 5 to December 15, 1924, amounting to \$174.67. It is practically impossible to estimate with any accuracy what the cost will be for the remainder of the work, as the present situation of the different chapters and their respective lengths vary so greatly. I feel confident, however, that we should be able to keep the amount within \$500. I can only say that I shall do everything possible to keep the expenditures down and to secure the completion of the work and its publication at the earliest practicable date. This work of revision has made incessant and extremely heavy demands upon my time since my return to the United States in September, 1922. I am extremely anxious to bring it to a conclusion with as little delay as possible. I shall put forth every effort I can to secure the completion of the work by next June, though, of course, it is impossible to promise such a result. A great deal will depend upon the cooperation I receive from the chapter editors.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

December 15, 1924

Check 4457, July 26, Miss Burr (stenographer).....	\$7. 65
Check 4483, Sept. 19, Miss Burr (stenographer).....	9. 22
Check 4490, Sept. 30, Miss Welker (stenographer).....	. 71
Check 4504, Oct. 1, New Britain Typewriter Exchange (machine rental).....	10. 00
Check 4510, Nov. 1, Miss Welker (stenographer).....	12. 71
Check 4512, Nov. 3, Miss Crawford (secretary).....	51. 75
Check 4534, Dec. 3, Miss Welker (stenographer).....	16. 08
Check 4539, Dec. 10, Miss Crawford (secretary).....	62. 25
	<hr/>
	170. 37
Postage:	
Miss Welker.....	\$0. 26
	2. 00
Personal.....	. 20
	. 56
	. 18
	. 40
	. 70
	<hr/>
	4. 30
Total.....	<hr/>
	174. 67

Mr. Solon J. Buck, chairman of the subcommittee on bibliography of American travel, has written me a letter furnishing the data which I herewith embody in a report for that subcommittee.

The committee has in hand two files of cards. The first contains about 5,000 cards, of which about nine-tenths are Library of Congress cards and the remainder typewritten cards, chiefly prepared by Doctor Steiner when he had the work in hand. The second file is an additional set of the Library of Congress cards. Since taking charge of the work Doctor Buck has properly arranged these files and now has an assistant checking the first file of cards with the catalogue of the library of the Minnesota Historical Society, noting the call numbers of the items found there and also making note of other editions and other works not covered by the cards. This task is now approaching completion and arrangements have been made for a competent assistant to begin an examination of the works available in this library for the purpose of preparing brief annotations.

Of the grant of funds originally made by the association to Doctor Steiner, Doctor Buck now has in hand one \$50 Liberty bond and \$49.40 in cash, after paying expenses of \$28.58. Consequently, he has available about \$100 for the further prosecution of the work. This sum will soon be exhausted, of course, and, unless some means can be found for securing additional funds the work will come to a standstill. Doctor Buck raises the question whether with Prof. Max Farrand's original interest in this project he might not be able to secure a special appropriation for the completion of this work. It is impossible to estimate the cost of preparing and publishing this bibliography. Doctor Buck thinks it will amount to "several thousand dollars."

In addition to Doctor Buck, no other persons have been definitely appointed to this committee who have accepted the appointment. Doctor Buck hopes to confer at the Richmond meeting with reference to completing the membership of the committee. Doctor Buck also made some tentative suggestions with regard to plans to be pursued in carrying forward the work.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER,

*Chairman of Committee on Bibliography, for Dr. Solon J. Buck,
Chairman of Subcommittee on Bibliography of American Travel.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION

Organization.—The Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association consists of the following members: Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; John H. Edmonds, 438 Statehouse, Boston, Mass.; Robert Burton House, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Victor H. Paltsits, New York Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.; George S. Godard (adjunct member), Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.; chairman, John W. Oliver, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Program.—The Public Archives Commission will have a special program at one of the sectional meetings during the session of the American Historical Association in Richmond, Va. The program is to be given on Monday morning, December 29, in the Jefferson Hotel, as follows:

Harlow Lindley, Earlham College, presiding: Military records of the Virginia War History Commission, by A. K. Davis; The British war archives, by Hubert Hall; Notes on the destruction and losses of public archives, by R. B. House; A survey of State archive legislation 1922-23, by George S. Godard.

Survey of year's work.—Acting upon the suggestion of the executive council made at the Columbus meeting in December, 1923, the public archives commission has given chief attention during the past year to the work of making a survey of the archive legislation enacted by the different States during the year 1922-23.

Mr. George S. Godard, of the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn., was appointed an adjunct member of the public archives commission and specially delegated to make this survey. Mr. Godard entered upon the work early in February, 1923, and by the end of May last had completed the task. The report shows that laws, original or supplemental, were passed in 32 States during the legislative session of 1922-23.

The chairman of the public archives commission will recommend that this report be published in full as a part of the regular proceedings of the American Historical Association.

Annual reports.—The present chairman of the public archives commission has since his appointment in December, 1922, been endeavoring to have the reports covering the work for the four preceding years compiled and edited. At this writing (November 20, 1924) he is unable to report this work finished. My

predecessor, Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits, has promised to complete the work of assembling and editing the activities of the commission during the years in which he served as its chairman, but as yet he has not done so. It is hoped, however, that this important part of the commission's work will be completed within the next few months and that we can bring our annual reports up to date.

The primer of archival science.—One of the unfinished tasks assumed by the public archives commission some years ago is that of preparing a primer on archival science. Some of the chapters that were intended for this primer have already been prepared. Others that were assigned to different archivists throughout the country, with the hope that they would be prepared at once, have not yet been completed.

In the opinion of the chairman, this is one of the most important manuals or publications that is needed by archivists to-day. The importance of this work will be emphasized at the meeting, December 29.

A final report will be submitted to the secretary of the American Historical Association following the Richmond meeting.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. OLIVER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

The committee on the George Louis Beer prize has voted unanimously to award the prize to Alfred L. P. Dennis for his book entitled "The Foreign Policies of Soviet Russia."

Respectfully submitted.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 10, 1924.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS

On behalf of the committee on history teaching in the schools, I beg to report the following activities for the year 1924:

1. Several meetings of the committee as a whole.
2. The drafting of a plan for a survey of the existing practice and tendencies in the teaching of history and the social studies in the schools with a view to the solicitation of funds for such a survey.
3. The securing of an appropriation of \$5,000 for this purpose from the Bureau of Educational Research of Teacher's College.
4. The approval of the president of the American Historical Association of the plan of the survey.
5. The appointment, with the "approval" of the president, of a subcommittee to assume the direction of the survey.
6. The appointment of Prof. Edgar A. Dawson, Hunter College, as director to take charge of the investigation.
7. The completion of the survey and its publication under the title "The history inquiry" in the Historical Outlook, volume 15, No. 6, June 1924 (and also in pamphlet form).
8. The arrangements for the program of the general session at the annual meeting in December on the subject "Contributions and place of history in the schools."
9. The submission of the major findings of the survey so far as they could be determined to the association at its annual meeting in Columbus in December.
10. Drafting of resolutions on history and other social studies in the schools which were adopted by the association at its business meeting on December 28.

The details of the above activities, together with the text of the history inquiry and the resolutions adopted by the association follow:

Several meetings of the committee as a whole were called by your chairman during the year. The attendance, save at the session called during the annual meeting of the association at Columbus, was confined to members living in the East. Through correspondence, however, the views of all members of the com-

mittee were obtained from time to time on the problems submitted to your committee by the council.

To get the facts on these questions would obviously require the time and work of experts and considerable expenditure of money. Having no authorization from the council to incur any but the most modest expenditure, your committee decided to make an effort to secure the cooperation of the directors of one or other of the educational funds whose aims and purposes seemed to be most nearly in accord with our own. It was found that the Commonwealth fund was already financing a survey of special experiments in the teaching of social studies in charge of Prof. J. Montgomery Gambrill, a member of your committee. In view of this and at the suggestion of Professors Knowlton and Dawson, the committee directed its attention to the Bureau of Educational Research of Columbia University and succeeded in interesting the director, President Oris W. Caldwell, and Dean Russell in its general plans. These were definitely formulated and submitted to Doctor Caldwell and his board for approval. They proved acceptable, and Doctor Caldwell informed the committee that the bureau stood ready to cooperate to the extent of a maximum sum of \$5,000 to defray the expenses of a director, two or three expert clerks, the part time of a statistician, and necessary printing.

At the preliminary meeting Doctor Caldwell had expressed a decided wish on the part of the Bureau of Educational Research that the work be carried out under the direction of a special committee of men especially interested, also that it be distinctly understood that the cooperation of the bureau was due entirely to the initiative of your committee and to the realization on their part of the vital importance of a careful study of the place of history and the other social studies in school curricula. The following were agreed upon for the personnel of a special committee and the names submitted by your chairman to the president of the association for his approval: Messrs. Henry Johnson, J. Montgomery Gambrill, Daniel C. Knowlton, Albert E. McKinley, R. M. Tryon, and G. F. Zook, representing the National Commissioner of Education, Edgar Dawson, and William E. Lingelbach (chairman). After communicating with several persons whom the committee had in mind as qualified to undertake the direction of the survey, Prof. Edgar Dawson was selected to act as the director.

The official indorsement of the plan and of the committee was duly made by the president of the association and the work pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Its scope and general character appears in the following formal announcement made by the director:

THE HISTORY INQUIRY

Origin.—From a request of the committee on history in the schools of the American Historical Association.

Purpose.—To ascertain the present condition and tendencies of history teaching in the elementary and secondary schools.

Scope.—To present the facts; not to debate programs or courses of study. Opinions of teachers and school administrators are important matters of fact, and are solicited.

Support.—Under a grant of financial and technical aid from the Institute of Educational Research, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Control (for the institute).—By a committee of scholars nominated by the American Historical Association.

Duration.—Limited by the need of reporting to the American Historical Association on December 28 of this year.

In accordance with instructions, your committee also arranged for the discussion of the subject at the annual meeting of the association at Columbus in December at a joint luncheon in which our association joined with the Political Science Association and the National Council. Following the luncheon the dis-

cussion of the subject was continued in the afternoon session. At this conference there was a statement of the association's relations to the subject of history in the schools, the report by Doctor Gambrill on his study of the special experiments on the teaching of the social studies, Doctor Dawson's presentation of the results of the survey to date, and a paper by Miss Pierce on attacks upon school history texts.

On the subject of the association's policy for the immediate future in relation to history and the social studies in the schools, the following resolutions were submitted by your committee and formally adopted by the association at its business meeting on December 8:

Whereas the American Historical Association is of the opinion that the existing conditions in history and the social studies in the schools call for a serious consideration of the question and that there is at present not only a great need to improve these conditions, but, equally, a singular opportunity to advance the best interests of these important subjects:

Be it resolved—I. That this association indorse the recommendation of the council favoring the development of a strong constructive policy in the matter of history in the schools.

II. That in the development of this policy the following subjects be given especial consideration:

1. The advisability of a comprehensive survey of history and the other social studies in the schools, either by a new investigation or preferably by an extension of the survey now in progress to include associated administrative problems, the time allotment to history in comparison with that given other subjects, and like questions.

2. A statement or brief for the social studies as a whole with a view to obtaining for these subjects consideration commensurate with their importance.

3. A new statement of the value and contribution of history to education independent of and apart from the other social studies.

NOTE.—The statement of the joint commission on social studies suffers from the fact that it is restricted to distinctive contributions. Hence if history has a value which is also shared by one or several of the others that particular contribution is not mentioned in the statement.

4. A careful study of the important problem of teacher training, which appears at present to be sadly inadequate and in a most chaotic state.

5. A study of college entrance requirements and of the freshmen course in colleges and universities.

6. The reorganization and enlargement of the committee on history in the schools providing, in addition to the committee as now constituted, for a committee of five to deal with the question of teacher training and a committee of three to consider the entrance requirements and the freshman course.

III. That this association continue to cooperate with the other organizations such as the National Council for the Social Studies, the Joint Commission on the Social Studies, the National Educational Association, and other bodies interested.

IV. That this association does not consider it advisable at this time to promulgate a special program of courses, deferring consideration of that question until further study of conditions and tendencies through the survey and other channels have been made. Neither does it advocate any particular one of its former programs as adequately meeting the needs at this time. That instead there be drawn up a carefully developed statement of principles and other factors which, in the opinion of the committee, enter into and underlie the different problems of successfully presenting history and the other social studies in the schools.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The committee is able to report only one step of progress made during the year. The Secretary of State and the editor of publications of the State Department are now convinced that the series of volumes of Instructions to Diplomatic Representatives of the United States in Foreign Countries can not be prepared in any reasonable length of time by present officials of the department, but that the successful editing of the series calls for an appropriation by Congress of means with which competent historical scholars can be engaged to edit the respective volumes. No appropriation available for the purpose was, however, made in the last session of Congress. Whether the Budget for the ensuing

fiscal year to be presented to Congress in December contains any appropriation for this purpose can not be known at the time of making this report.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman*.

C. M. ANDREWS.

J. S. BASSETT.

W. C. FORD.

A. C. McLAUGHLIN.

J. B. McMASTER.

CHARLES MOORE.

F. J. TURNER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WRITING OF HISTORY

The committee on the writing of history reports that it has carried to an advanced state of completion the preparation of a report according to the purposes of the executive council in creating the committee. The subject has been divided into three parts, on each of which a specific member of the committee has written his ideas. The divisions undertake to describe, first, the existing situation with respect to the writing of history; second, the craftsmanship of the historian; and, third, the relation of historical instruction toward historical style. The second of these parts has been discussed by Dr. Charles W. Colby, the third by Prof. W. C. Abbott, and the first by the writer of this report. The chairman of the committee, Ambassador Jusserand, will write a summation of the views expressed in the separate papers and publish it as a part of the report. Pressure of official business instant to his departure from the country makes it necessary for him to postpone the completion of this task until his arrival in France.

Arrangements have been made tentatively for the publication of the report by one of the New York publishers and it seems likely that we can complete its publication during the year 1925.

JOHN S. BASSETT, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

The American Council of Learned Societies devoted to Humanistic Studies, of which the American Historical Association is one of the 12 constituent societies, held its annual meeting in New York on January 26, 1924. The following officers were chosen: Chairman, Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University; vice chairman, Dr. Thomas W. Page, of the Institute of Economics, Washington; secretary-treasurer, Prof. John Erskine, of Columbia University; additional members of the executive committee, Profs. Albert T. Clay, of Yale University, and William K. Prentice, of Princeton.

The council now consists of the following members, delegated by the societies named:

American Philosophical Society, A. V. Williams Jackson and Henry F. Osborn.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Fred N. Robinson and Charles B. Gulick.

American Antiquarian Society, Hiram Bingham and Clarence W. Bowen.

American Oriental Society, Albert T. Clay and Richard Gottheil.

American Philological Association, William K. Prentice and Edward K. Rand.
Archaeological Institute of America, James C. Egbert and Ralph V. D. Magoffin.

Modern Language Association, John Erskine and Edward C. Armstrong.

American Historical Association, J. Franklin Jameson and Charles H. Haskins.

American Economic Association, Ailyn A. Young and Thomas W. Page.

American Political Science Association, Joseph P. Chamberlain and H. W. Dodds.

American Sociological Society, W. S. Ogburn and Franklin H. Giddings.

American Philosophical Association, F. J. E. Woodbridge and Edward A. Pace.

The delegates of the council to the meeting of the Union Académique Internationale held in Brussels in May were Prof. James T. Shotwell, Mr. Waldo G. Leland, and Prof. Paul Shorey, all of whom took part in the proceedings. In many of the international tasks of scholarship with which the U. A. I. has concerned itself the council, in its capacity as representative of the United States in that union, has, for want of funds, been unable to take part. It is, however, actively at work, through a committee of which Prof. C. H. Beeson, of Chicago, is chairman, upon that part which has been assigned to the United States in the international work of preparing a new dictionary of medieval Latin (at present, of the medieval Latin of the period before the eleventh century) as a modern substitute for Ducange's Latin Glossarium. Some American fascicles have also been contributed to the *Corpus Vatorum Antiquorum* which is being prepared under the auspices of the U. A. I.

In respect to operations within the United States, the functions of the council are, in general, to promote closer relations between the constituent societies and to further whatever works in fields common to all or several of them it may be practicable to promote or assist. Of the latter, the chief object of attention within the year has been a proposed Dictionary of American Biography, upon the same plan as the British Dictionary of National Biography, and, it is hoped, comparable with it in usefulness and quality. A committee appointed by the council, and which has had the matter under careful consideration for two years, concluded its labors in the spring, providing a plan of organization through which the manuscript of this extensive work of reference can be prepared. The great expense which would be necessary for the preparation of a manuscript of the high quality of scholarship desired, and which has hitherto been an obstacle to the execution of such a project, has been met by the finding of a public-spirited benefactor who agrees to supply the needed funds by a large annual contribution continued through a period of 10 years. The organization planned by the committee already mentioned is now being arranged by the choice of a committee of management, which will before long choose an editor and make arrangements with a publisher. The work of compilation will be carried on by an editorial staff working in Washington, the biographies being obtained, as largely as is possible, from the writers most competent to prepare them, respectively. It is contemplated that the first volume shall appear within four years from the beginning of the work.

In the spring the council was requested by the president of the Carnegie Corporation to aid its work by preparing a survey of the history, constitution, activities, publications, and relations to American scholarship of the various national societies devoted to humanistic studies of any sort. For this purpose, for which the Carnegie Corporation made a suitable appropriation, its president, Doctor Keppel, and the chairman of the council, Professor Haskins, agreed in asking the services of Mr. Waldo G. Leland, who accordingly began this work at the beginning of July, with the expectation of producing at the end of the year a comprehensive report, probably to be printed as a volume. It is confidently believed that this report will be of great interest to many members of the constituent societies and to others who are solicitous for the promotion of scholarly work in the United States, and will in many ways illuminate the pathway of such an organization as the council, devoted to the furthering of enterprises common to such societies and to the cultivation of intimate relations between them.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. HASKINS.
J. F. JAMESON.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES,
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
1133 WOODWARD BUILDING,
Washington, D. C.

To the Secretaries of Constituent Societies:

At a meeting of the A. C. L. S. held in New York on December 6 last, it was voted to recommend to the constituent societies that the present constitution of the A. C. L. S. be amended by the substitution of a revised form of constitution. This action is made necessary by the incorporation of the A. C. L. S. under the laws of the District of Columbia. The revision is a revision of form and not of substance, and does not alter in any respect the relation of the constituent societies to the council.

Inclosed you will find a copy of the original constitution, and on a separate page a draft of vote for the ratification of the amended constitution, together with a note pointing out the changes from the original form.

In order to become effective, the amended constitution must be ratified by eight of the constituent societies. It is hoped that the eight societies which are to hold their annual meetings shortly will take the necessary action.

Very truly yours,

WALDO G. LELAND,
Executive secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

ARTICLE I. This body shall be known as the American Council of Learned Societies devoted to Humanistic Studies.

ART. II. *Sec. A.* The council shall be composed of delegates of the national learned societies of the United States which are devoted to the advancement, by scientific methods, of the humanistic studies.

Sec. B. Each of the 13 societies herein named shall, upon ratification of this convention and constitution, be admitted to representation in the council:-

- The American Philosophical Society.
- The American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- The American Antiquarian Society.
- The American Oriental Society.
- The American Philological Association.
- The Archaeological Institute of America.
- The Modern Language Association of America.
- The American Historical Association.
- The American Economic Association.
- The American Philosophical Association.
- The American Political Science Association.
- The American Sociological Society.
- The American Society of International Law.

Sec. C. Other societies may be admitted to representation in the council by vote of three-fourths of all the delegates.

ART. III. *Sec. A.* Each society shall be represented in the council by two delegates, chosen in such manner as the society may determine.

Sec. B. The term of office of delegates shall be four years, but at the first election of delegates from each society a short term of two years shall be assigned to one of the delegates, and thereafter one delegate shall be chosen every two years.

ART. IV. The officers of the council shall consist of a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary-treasurer, who shall be chosen for such terms and in such manner as the council may determine, but no two officers shall be from the same society.

ART. V. The council shall determine its own rules of procedure and shall enact such by-laws, not inconsistent with this constitution, as it may deem desirable.

ART. VI. The council shall hold at least one meeting each year, which meeting shall be not less than two months prior to the stated annual meeting of the Union Académique.

ART. VII. The council shall choose such number of delegates to represent the United States in the Union Académique as may be prescribed by the statutes of the union, and shall prepare their instructions, and in general shall be the medium of communication between the union and the societies which are represented in the council.

ART. VIII. The council may upon its own initiative take measures to advance the general interests of the humanistic studies, and is especially charged with maintaining and strengthening relations among the societies which are represented in it.

ART. IX. *Sec. A.* In order to meet its own necessary administrative expenses and to pay the annual contribution of the United States to the administrative budget of the Union Académique the council shall, until otherwise provided, assess upon each society represented in it an annual contribution of not less than \$25, nor more, except as the minimum contribution, than a sum equal to 5 cents for each member of the society.

Sec. B. The council may receive gifts and acquire property for the purposes indicated above.

ART. X. The council shall make a report to the societies each year setting forth in detail all the acts of the council and all receipts and expenditures of money.

ART. XI. Identical instructions from a majority of the societies which are represented in the council shall be binding upon it.

ART. XII. The council may be dissolved by a vote of two-thirds of the societies represented therein.

ART. XIII. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by a vote of two-thirds of the council and shall take effect when ratified by a majority of the societies represented in the council.

ART. XIV. This convention and constitution shall be presented to the societies named in Article II, section B, and shall be put into effect when they shall have been ratified by any seven of them.

CONSTITUTION¹

FORM OF VOTE FOR RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Voted: To ratify the action of the American Council of Learned Societies in amending the constitution of that body by substituting therefor the following articles:

1. The name of the corporation shall be American Council of Learned Societies devoted to Humanistic Studies, hereinafter termed "the council."

2. The objects of the corporation shall be to advance the general interests of the humanistic studies and especially to maintain, and strengthen relations among the national societies devoted to such studies.

3. The members of the corporation shall be:

(a) the persons now appointed as delegates from each of the following societies, viz:

- The American Philosophical Society.
- The American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- The American Antiquarian Society.
- The American Oriental Society.
- The American Philological Association.
- The Archaeological Institute of America.
- The Modern Language Association of America.
- The American Historical Association.
- The American Economic Association.
- The American Philosophical Association.
- The American Political Science Association.
- The American Sociological Society.

And at all times two delegates from each of said societies, such delegates to be chosen in such manner as each society respectively may determine.

(b) two delegates from any such other society as may be admitted to be members of the council by vote of three-fourths of all then existing members of the council.

4. The membership of each of the delegates now appointed from each of the above societies shall expire at the end of the term for which he has now been appointed; at the expiration of his term a delegate shall be chosen whose term of membership shall be four years, except that any delegate chosen to fill a vacancy occurring prior to expiration of the four year term shall remain a member only until such expiration.

¹ This constitution, being a revised form of the original constitution, must be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the council and ratified by a majority of the constituent societies. Articles 1 and 2 of the above form are revisions of articles 1 and 8 of the original constitution; article 3 is a recasting of article 2, and article 4 is a recasting of article 3; articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, are identical with articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 9A, and 10, respectively; article 10 is a recasting of article 9B, article 12, is identical with article 11 with the addition of the second phase; article 13 is a recasting of article 12; article 14 is article 13 with the addition of the words "at a meeting called for that purpose."

In case of admission to membership of delegates from any society other than the above enumerated, one of the delegates shall be admitted to membership for a term of two years and the other for a term of four years, and thereafter one delegate shall be chosen every two years, for a term of four years.

5. The officers of the council shall consist of a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary-treasurer, who shall be chosen for such terms and in such manner as the council may determine, but no two officers shall be from the same society.

6. The council shall determine its own rules of procedure and shall enact such by-laws, not inconsistent with this constitution, as it may deem desirable.

7. The council shall hold at least one meeting each year, which meeting shall be not less than two months prior to the stated annual meeting of the Union Academique.

8. The council shall choose such number of delegates to represent the United States in the Union Academique as may be prescribed by the statutes of the union, and shall prepare their instructions and in general shall be the medium of communication between the union and the societies which are represented in the council.

9. In order to meet its own necessary administrative expenses and to pay the annual contribution of the United States to the administrative budget of the Union Academique the council shall, until otherwise provided, assess upon each society represented in it an annual contribution of not less than \$25, nor more, except as the minimum contribution, than a sum equal to 5 cents for each member of the society.

10. The council may receive gifts and acquire property for the purposes of its incorporation and as set forth in this constitution, to the extent authorized by the laws of the District of Columbia.

11. The council shall make a report to the societies each year setting forth in detail all the acts of the council and all receipts and expenditures of money.

12. Identical instructions from a majority of the societies which are represented in the council shall be binding upon it, so far as they may be in accordance with the purposes of its incorporation, the law and this constitution.

13. The council upon a vote of two-thirds of the societies represented therein may be dissolved in the manner prescribed by law.

14. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by a vote of two-thirds of the council, at a meeting called for the purpose, and shall take effect when ratified by a majority of the societies represented in the council.

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES

The Fifth International Congress of Historical Sciences held at Brussels in April, 1923, voted to continue in office the international bureau of the congress for the purpose of organizing a permanent International Committee of Historical Sciences and for the further consideration of various proposals which had been laid before the congress. The American member of this bureau or provisional committee was Prof. James T. Shotwell. By vote of the council of the American Historical Association Professor Shotwell was formally appointed a delegate of the association on the provisional committee and the undersigned was associated with him to serve alternately or jointly on the committee.

The committee met in Brussels May 15, 1924, immediately after the meeting of the International Union of Academies. As Professor Shotwell was unable to be in Europe at that time, the undersigned served as the representative of the American Historical Association. The other members of the committee who were present were: Prof. Henri Pirenne, of the University of Ghent, president of the congress and chairman of the committee; Dr. F. L. Ganshof, of Brussels, secretary of the congress, who also acted as secretary of the committee; the Rev. Father Delehay, of Brussels; Monsieur Théophile Homolle, president of the Institute of France; Sir Paul Vinogradoff, of Oxford; Prof. F. H. Powicke, of the University of Manchester (who took the place of Prof. T. F. Tout); Professor de Sanctis, of the University of Turin; and Professor Dembinski, of the University of Warsaw. There were also present in an advisory capacity, Prof. A. Dopsch, of the University of Vienna; Prof. H. Koht, of the University of Christiania; Prof. M. Lhéritier, of Paris, representing the Société d'Histoire Moderne; and

Monsieur Mirot, of the Archives Nationales of Paris, representing the Association des Anciens Élèves de l'École des Chartes.

Various resolutions of the congress were taken into consideration. It was voted to approve the proposal which had been presented by Professor Powicke respecting the preparation of a catalogue of the Incipit of Latin manuscripts of the Middle Ages, and to refer it for study and, if possible, for execution to the International Union of Academies.

The proposal for the creation of an international review of economic history was laid before the committee by Professor Pirenne in the form in which it had been elaborated by Prof. Lucien Febvre, of the University of Strasbourg, secretary of the special committee appointed by the congress to study the matter. The plan of the proposed review would include, first, and especially, bibliographical reviews, or couriers, descriptive and critical, which should cover in systematic fashion the whole field of economic history and constitute the most important feature of the review. Next would come, not to exceed one in each number, important articles of general interest, followed by a miscellany of short notes or communications, by formal reviews of a small number of especially important works which could not be adequately treated in the couriers, and finally by a section of items of news relating to persons, institutions, etc. The plan, as thus presented, was approved, en principe, by the bureau and referred back to the special committee (Sir William Ashley, Professor Pirenne, Prof. N. W. Posthumus, of Amsterdam, and Professor Febvre, to whom were added Prof. A. Dopsch, of Vienna, and Prof. J. T. Shotwell, of Columbia University) for further study, especially of the means of execution.

A plan prepared by Dr. J. F. Jameson for the resumption on an international basis of the *Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft*, which had been presented to the congress, was discussed at length by the bureau and approved in the following form:

The plan of the work to be in all substantial respects that which has hitherto been followed, but with the space devoted to German history reduced to the scale of that adopted for the history of the other countries. The work of preparation of the bibliographical bulletins to be done cooperatively, each country preparing for the general editor the bulletins of its own history and the data respecting publications in that country in other fields of history. The bulletins in general in auxiliary fields to be prepared from the data secured from the various countries by specialists selected by the general editor. Each country to bear the cost of its own participation in the work of compilation, the work to be under the general supervision of an advisory committee appointed by the International Committee of Historical Sciences, which is to select the general editor and aid him in the selection of collaborators and in the execution of the plan.

The committee decided to ask Doctor Jameson to prepare further plans for the execution of his proposal and to report on the matter to the committee at its meeting in May, 1925.

The bureau, after an exchange of views respecting the meeting place of the sixth congress (1928), voted to take a decision at the meeting in May, 1925. Invitations were before the bureau from Christiania, Warsaw, and Athens. The American representative, recalling the fact that the last two congresses had been held in the spring, expressed the hope of American historians that the next congress might be held during the summer vacation, thus enabling a large number of them to be present.

The bureau finally considered a tentative plan for the organization of the permanent international committee which had been drawn up by the undersigned. During the exchange of views it became clear that the underlying principles of the proposed plan were acceptable to all present, and it was finally voted to refer the plan to a special committee for further study and for formulation in consultation with the historians and historical societies of the different countries.

This special committee, of which the undersigned was appointed secretary, consists of the bureau, with the addition of Messrs. Dopsch, Koht, and Lhéritier, and of representatives of other countries as soon as their consent to serve shall be secured. The committee is charged with presenting a definitive plan of organization to the bureau at its meeting next May, and as soon as practicable thereafter it is proposed to call a meeting of representatives of the different countries for the organization of the permanent committee.

As secretary of the special committee on permanent organization, the undersigned, with the assistance of M. Lhéritier and others, has drawn up a draft form of constitution for the permanent committee, a copy of which is appended to this report. This draft has been sent to representative scholars in various parts of Europe, asking for comment and suggestions, and is herewith submitted to the council of the American Historical Association for its consideration.

The council last year made an appropriation of \$100 for the expenses of the American delegates. The expenditures made from this appropriation are as follows:

Payment made to Prof. A. Dopsch, of the University of Vienna, for traveling expenses from Vienna to Brussels and return to attend meeting of International Committee of Historical Sciences.....	\$74. 66
Payment made to Michel Lhéritier, delegate of the Société d'Histoire Moderne, for traveling expenses from Paris to Brussels and return to attend meeting as above.....	18. 00
Unexpended balance.....	7. 34

An appropriation of \$125 is requested for the year 1925 to be expended chiefly in making possible the attendance of certain European delegates (whom it is impossible now to specify), and, secondarily, for such organization expenses as typewriting and printing.

Respectfully submitted.

WALDO G. LELAND.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES

[Resolution proposed for adoption by the Bureau of the Fifth International Congress of Historical Sciences]

The Bureau of the Fifth International Congress of Historical Sciences, pursuant to the resolution adopted by the said congress on April 15, 1923, resolves to organize an International Committee of Historical Sciences and proposes for the government of the said committee the form of constitution hereinafter set forth.

The bureau further resolves to invite, and hereby does invite, the learned bodies devoted to historical studies of all the countries that took part in one or another of the International Congresses of Historical Sciences of 1900, 1903, 1908, 1913, and 1923 to choose delegates in accordance with the provisions of the form of constitution hereinafter set forth, said delegates to assemble at _____ on _____, for the purpose of proceeding to the organization of the aforesaid committee.

Until the said committee shall have been duly constituted and organized the bureau, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the congress, shall continue to function and shall exercise the powers attributed to the international committee by the form of constitution hereinafter set forth.

FORM OF CONSTITUTION

Preamble.—The undersigned, delegates of the learned bodies devoted to historical studies of the following countries,

[Name of country.]

in assembly called by the Bureau of the Fifth International Congress of Historical Sciences, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the said congress on April

15, 1923, resolve to constitute, and hereby do constitute, the International Committee of Historical Sciences, hereinafter styled the committee, which shall be governed by the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. *Objects of the committee.*—The object of the International Committee of Historical Sciences shall be the advancement of the historical sciences through international cooperation, in collaboration with the International Union of Academies and with the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

(a) The committee shall facilitate and promote the exchange of information and of publications between the historians and the historical societies of the different countries; it shall initiate and encourage historical research and publications, and it shall undertake to provide historical scholarship with new instruments of labor, bibliographies, bulletins of information, etc.

(b) The committee shall organize the International Congresses of Historical Sciences, prescribe their regulations, and publish their proceedings. It shall determine the place and time of each congress, shall provide for the appointment of a national committee on organization, and shall, together with the said national committee, prepare the program of the congress.

ART. 2. *Composition of the committee.*—The committee shall consist of the delegates of all the countries admitted to be represented therein. No country shall have more than four titular delegates having the right to vote, but with these may be associated adjunct delegates.

The term "country" is here applied to sovereign states and to states less than sovereign, such as dominions, protectorates, or colonies, but states less than sovereign shall be entitled to but one titular delegate.

ART. 3. *Election of delegates.*—The delegates of the countries which propose to be represented in the committee shall be chosen in each of such countries by the learned bodies devoted to historical studies which are national in character and whose objects are purely scientific. The methods adopted in each country for the choice of delegates shall be reported to the committee, which, with no other considerations than those of a purely scientific character, shall pass upon them and shall vote upon the admission of the delegates.

ART. 4. *Organization of the work of the committee.*—The committee may divide its work among various sections or subsections and it may appoint permanent or temporary committees, whose members may be taken from without the membership of the committee.

ART. 5. *Meetings of the committee.*—The committee shall meet in plenary session at least once a year in the place which shall have been designated by the committee at its previous session; on the occasion of each international congress a plenary session must be held at the same time and place as the congress.

The sections, subsections, and committees may meet at such times and in such places as they may select.

ART. 6. *Voting.*—The proceedings of the committee in plenary session shall not be valid unless there be present delegates of more than half the countries which are represented in the committee.

In the plenary session voting shall in the first instance be by delegates. In case the vote by delegates be not unanimous, a second vote shall be taken by countries, each country having one vote, and a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast should be requisite for a decision.

In urgent cases and upon decision by the bureau, votes may be taken out of session and by correspondence. Such votes shall be by delegates, and a majority of two-thirds of the total number of delegates shall be requisite for a decision.

The sections, subsections, and committees may conduct their deliberations in meetings or by correspondence, within the limits of the powers accorded to them by the committee. The votes in meetings shall be by members, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of the votes cast shall be requisite for a decision; the votes by correspondence shall be by members, and a majority of two-thirds of the entire membership shall be requisite for a decision.

ART. 7. *The bureau.*—The bureau shall consist of a president, two vice presidents, a general secretary, four secretaries, and a treasurer, to whom may be added, as advisory members, the presidents of the various sections.

The bureau shall be elected at the plenary session of the committee which is held at the time of the international congress and shall remain in office until the congress next succeeding. It must include representatives of at least five different countries. The president and three other members of the bureau must be retired at each general election. Vacancies in the bureau shall be filled by special elections ordered by the bureau.

The bureau shall draw up the order of business of the sessions and communicate it to the delegates two months in advance; it shall preside over the sessions, appoint the committees and the officers of the various sections, execute the decisions of the committee, administer its affairs, and direct the progress of its undertakings. It shall have power to take, between the sessions of the committee, such measures as may be urgent, and in case of necessity to call special sessions of the committee and to order the taking of votes by correspondence.

The bureau shall be responsible for the administration of the fiscal affairs of the committee, and shall submit to it annually a report of receipts and expenditures for the past year and an annual budget of estimated receipts and expenditures for the following year.

The bureau shall prepare an annual report of the work of the committee.

The bureau, through its representative or attorney, shall have power to institute or to appear in legal proceedings in behalf of the committee, to accept bequests and gifts, and to perform such other acts as may be necessary and are in conformity with the provisions of the constitution.

ART. 8. *Assessments and contributions.*—Each country represented in the committee shall pay an annual assessment, varying according to its resources, from \$25 to \$250, to which may be added special contributions as well as gifts, subventions, and bequests.

ART. 9. *Headquarters.*—The permanent headquarters of the committee for legal purposes, fiscal administration and the custody of its archives shall be at

ART. 10. *Amendments to the constitution.*—Amendments to the constitution may be proposed by the delegates of three different countries; they must be notified to the members of the committee at least two months before the session at which they will appear upon the order of business.

ART. 11. *Dissolution.*—The committee shall declare itself dissolved in the event that the number of countries taking part in it shall be reduced to less than five. In the event of the dissolution of the committee its funds and property shall be transferred to the International Union of Academies.

REPORT OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PROFESSORS OF HISTORY

At the annual meeting of the association in Columbus in December, 1923, it was voted that an Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History should be made a feature of the next annual meeting, which is to take place at Richmond in December, 1924. This action was taken in pursuance of provision made by the executive council, which, having in mind the Anglo-American Conference of Professors of History so successfully held at the University of London in July, 1921, desired to secure similar results, of increased acquaintance and the like, in so far as differences of circumstances permitted. A separate conference seemed impracticable; combination with the annual meeting of the association seemed the most eligible plan. It was also recognized that there are not the same occasions inducing British scholars to come to the United States as those which lead American historical scholars to resort to the Public Record Office and the British Museum. Means for overcoming this obstacle were, however, found, through the generosity of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the way opened for inviting 10 British professors or university teachers of history, selected by the committee, to cross the ocean and attend the Richmond meeting. Those who were invited and from whom acceptances have been received were the following: Dr. Alexander J. Carlyle, of University College, Oxford; Dr. John H. Clapham, of King's College, Cambridge; Dr. Hubert Hall, University of London; Miss Mary T. Hayden, professor in the National University of Ireland; Sir Richard Lodge, of the University of Edinburgh; Prof. F. M. Powicke, of the University of Manchester; Principal C. Grant Robertson, of the University of Birmingham; Prof. R. W. Seton-Watson, of the University of London; Prof. Charles K. Webster, of the University of Wales. Sir John Marriott, of Oxford, who at first was able to give a provisional

acceptance, has been prevented from coming by parliamentary duties arising out of the recent election.

The chairman of the program committee has arranged for papers or other appearances by these various scholars in the respective sections with which their fields of interest are connected or in a special session devoted to the consideration of the question, What yet remains to be done in the history of the British Empire, earlier and later? Arrangements have also been made, through Dr. Stephen P. Duggan and the Institute of International Education, for lectures at various universities and colleges by several of these scholars to as large an extent as is permitted by the brief time which most of them can remain in America. The Washington members of the association are planning to offer to these British representatives on the evening of January 2, after the Richmond meeting, a dinner at Washington, which will be open also to such other members of the association as wish to attend.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

H. C. BELL.

J. T. SHOTWELL.

Statement, "Writings on American History," January 1-December 31, 1924

Receipts:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1924.....	\$202. 22	
American Historical Association.....	200. 00	
American Catholic Historical Association.....	50. 00	
Chicago Historical Society.....	25. 00	
Colonial Society of Massachusetts.....	50. 00	
Florida State Historical Society.....	25. 00	
Illinois State Historical Library.....	50. 00	
Iowa State Historical Society.....	50. 00	
Massachusetts Historical Society.....	50. 00	
Michigan Historical Commission.....	50. 00	
Minnesota Historical Society.....	50. 00	
New York Historical Society.....	50. 00	
Historical Society of Pennsylvania.....	50. 00	
Wisconsin State Historical Society.....	50. 00	
Charles Altschul.....	25. 00	
Jeanette T. Connor.....	25. 00	
Henry W. Farnam.....	25. 00	
Edwin F. Greene.....	50. 00	
Albert Matthews.....	50. 00	
Stewart L. Mims.....	25. 00	
Henry C. Morris.....	25. 00	
Otto L. Schmidt.....	25. 00	
W. H. Siebert.....	25. 00	
John B. Stetson, jr.....	25. 00	
Department of historical research, Carnegie Institution.....	50. 00	
		<hr/> \$1, 302. 22

Disbursements:

Services in preparing manuscripts—		
Grace G. Griffin.....	950. 00	
Sally Stock.....	52. 75	
Ruth Osgood.....	8. 10	
		<hr/> 1, 010. 85
Supplies.....	11. 45	
		<hr/> 1, 022. 30
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1924.....		<hr/> 279. 92

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Your committee on nominations, in compliance with the requirements of the by-laws, report the following nominations for the elective offices and committee memberships of the association for the ensuing year:

President.—Charles M. Andrews.

First vice president.—Dana C. Munro.

Second vice president.—Henry Osborn Taylor.

Secretary.—John Spencer Bassett.

Treasurer.—Charles Moore.

Executive council.—Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson, Henry P. Biggar, Mary W. Williams, A. M. Schlesinger, C. H. McIlwain, William K. Boyd, N. Neilson.

Committee on nominations.—Charles Downer Hazen, chairman; Arthur C. Cole, Frances G. Davenport, Edward Raymond Turner, Louis J. Paetow.

Respectfully submitted.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN, *Chairman.*

FRANCES G. DAVENPORT.

EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER.

ARTHUR C. COLE.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD
AT THE FACULTY CLUB, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK,
N. Y., NOVEMBER 22, 1924**

The council was called to order at 10.20 a. m. by Vice President Munro, who presided until the arrival of Acting President Andrews. Present were: Charles M. Andrews, Dana C. Munro, John S. Bassett, Charles Moore, Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carlton J. H. Hayes, J. Franklin Jameson, Charles H. McIlwain, Frederic L. Paxson, Arthur M. Schlesinger, and Mary W. Williams, members of the council.

The secretary presented a communication from Hon. R. L. Owen, United States Senator, requesting the association to take the initiative in organizing an inquiry into the origin of the World War. It was voted that the proposal should be taken under consideration pending the publication of further evidence on the outbreak of the war and that Senator Owen's attention be called to the fact that several members of the association are preparing books on the subject suggested.

The secretary presented a communication from the president of the Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Inc.), requesting the aid of the association in promoting the aims of the foundation. It was voted that the matter go over until the annual meeting.

The secretary presented a communication from the Pipe Roll Society inviting the association to become a member of the society and subscribe for the new series of publications about to be issued. It was voted that the association should not depart from its policy of not joining societies and that the secretary should express to the secretary of the Pipe Roll Society the high appreciation of this association for the invitation to join the said society.

The secretary presented a communication from Mr. Charles H. Haskins containing reasons why the association should adopt and carry out a program of research and suggestions relating to its execution. It was voted that the president should appoint a committee of three, of which he should be one member, to formulate a plan of research. To this committee was assigned also the consideration of the association's relations with the Council on Social Sciences, referred to in a recent communication from Mr. Charles E. Merriam.

The secretary called attention to a request from the editor of the Jewish Forum requesting the president of the association to send a sentiment approving of toleration to be published on the occasion of the Jewish New Year. He asked for instructions in such cases. It was voted that it was not advisable to give official expressions of opinions on such occasions.

The secretary presented a communication from Mr. Harry E. Barnes asking the association to appoint a committee to cooperate with committees from the American Sociological, Economic, and Political Science Associations in preparing an Encyclopedia of Social Sciences. On discussion it seemed probable that the proposed encyclopedia is progressing under the care of the organizations mentioned, and it was voted to ask Mr. S. B. Fay to find out from Mr. Barnes what progress has been made and report at the meeting of the council in Richmond.

The secretary presented a communication from the American Association for the Advancement of Science and associated societies inviting the association to become an affiliated society. It was voted that the secretary express to the secretary of this organization our regret that it does not seem advisable to depart at this time from a long-established custom of not becoming affiliated with other organizations. At the same time the association expressed its approval of the idea that history should be given a separate section from philology, as is proposed in the A. A. A. S.

Acting President Andrews was appointed to represent the association at the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. F. L. Paxson was requested to offer an amendment to the by-laws at the next annual business meeting touching the succession to the presidency.

Mr. Charles Moore, treasurer, presented a preliminary report on the finances of the association for the year. He asked for authority to sell the United States bonds belonging to the association and registered in the name of the American Historical Review in order to convert them into other forms of investment, and the request was granted by the council.

It was voted that the council recommend to the association that the annual meeting be held in Ann Arbor in 1925, in accordance with the invitation extended to the association by the University of Michigan.

It was voted that the acting president appoint persons to prepare memorial statements for our late President, Woodrow Wilson, and for Mr. Gaillard Hunt, the said memorials to be read in the next annual business meeting.

It was voted that the first meeting of the council at Richmond should be on Sunday, December 28, at 9.30 a. m.

The secretary presented a communication from the American Peace Award asking the association to vote resolutions indorsing the entrance of the United States into the World Court. It was voted that the award be informed that it is not the policy of the association to take part in propaganda of any kind.

The secretary was also instructed not to send the names of the members in and near New York to the Merchant's Association of New York in order that they may be used to create sentiment for a meeting in New York.

At this time the council adjourned for luncheon as guests of the president and trustees of Columbia University.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The secretary presented the written report of the chairman of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, which was accepted and placed on file.

The secretary presented the written report of the chairman of the historical manuscripts commission, with the report of the chairman of the subcommittee on manuscripts from Europe. The reports were accepted and placed on file.

Mr. H. B. Learned, chairman, presented the report of the committee on publications. It showed that progress is being made in the arduous task of getting the annual reports brought up to date. It was voted that in the future the list of members shall not be published in the annual report, and a committee consisting of Mr. H. B. Learned, Mr. J. F. Jameson, and Mr. Charles Moore was appointed to print the list separately and in the best manner possible and proper to the circumstances of the association. It was voted that the communication from Mr. Temperley to Mr. Learned be referred to the board of editors of the *American Historical Review*.

The secretary called attention to the difficulty encountered during the year in getting a chairman of the committee on history teaching in the schools. The council discussed the situation freely. Mr. Edgar Dawson, of Hunter College, New York, appeared by invitation before the council and made a statement touching the state of opinion in the country on the position of history in the schools. He concluded by saying that unless the American Historical Association makes a fight to retain history it will be set aside and the battle lost. He gave it as his opinion that if a man of the first consideration from the historical association were appointed to make the struggle in behalf of history he thought it could be made successfully. After further discussion the council appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. C. J. H. Hayes, Edgar Dawson, and A. M. Schlesinger to consider the whole subject, to arrange for a meeting in behalf of the matter during the meeting in Richmond, and to recommend a man who will undertake to become chairman of the committee under the circumstances.

The chairman of the committee on endowment and the secretary of the association reported on efforts that have been made to launch the move for raising an endowment. It was voted that efforts should be made to raise a substantial sum within the membership of the association. The council also voted to see if the services of Mr. W. G. Leland could be obtained to serve as executive secretary of the general committee on endowment. This committee was requested to formulate the definite ends for which the endowment should be sought.

The committee on the George Louis Beer prize presented a request for a ruling as to the meaning of the regulation concerning the award touching the limitation of the essays to 50,000 words. It was the opinion of the council that the committee should not be restricted in the award by a limitation of the number of words, and it was voted to drop from the rules all the words indicating such restriction.

The hour of 5 having arrived, it was voted to adjourn in order that several of the members might not miss their trains. Several reports of committees were before the council, but they were ordered carried over to the next meeting of the council.

Adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE HOTEL JEFFERSON, RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER 28, 1924

(N. B.—Since December 28 was Sunday, the council at its meeting on the following day, December 29, voted to give its approval to all that had been decided at the meeting on Sunday, December 28.)

The council was called to order by Vice President Munro, who presided until the arrival of the acting president, Charles M. Andrews. Present were Charles M. Andrews, Dana C. Munro, John S. Bassett, Charles Moore, Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carlton J. H. Hayes, J. Franklin Jameson, Charles H. McIlwain, Frederic L. Paxson, Arthur M. Schlesinger, and Mary W. Williams, members of the council; and there was also present Ephraim D. Adams, delegate from the Pacific Coast Branch.

The secretary presented a communication from the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association requesting the appointment of a committee to cooperate with other committees for certain purposes. The council declined the request.

The secretary presented a request from the Mount Tacoma Club, of Tacoma, Wash., requesting the support of the association in the club's efforts to have the name "Tacoma" given to Mount Rainier. The request was laid on the table.

The secretary read for information a letter from the vice president of the Historical Pictures (Inc.), relating to the use of a portion of a letter written by him in an advertisement of stock in the said corporation. The letter disclaimed the intention to make it appear that the officers of this association indorsed the said corporation. The council took no action in the matter.

Mr. S. B. Fay, to whom was referred at the November meeting the request of Mr. Harry E. Barnes for cooperation in publishing an encyclopedia of sociology, made report of his conversations about the matter with Mr. Barnes. It was voted that, while the American Historical Association is in sympathy with the project presented by Mr. Barnes and while it would be glad to see its members cooperate as individuals, the council deems it inadvisable formally to appoint a committee from the association as such.

The treasurer presented his report, which was adopted. The treasurer was authorized to invest the balance in hand, at his discretion, with the approval of the committee on finance. The budget was approved subject to such changes as may occur later by council vote.

Mr. F. L. Paxson presented the following proposal of an amendment to the constitution, which was adopted by the council and sent to the annual business meeting with the recommendation that it be approved:

It is proposed that Article IV, which reads as follows:

The officers shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, and an editor.

The president, vice presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

The assistant secretary-treasurer and the editor shall be elected by the executive council. They shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the council may determine.

Shall be amended to read:

The officers shall be a president, *a first vice president, a second vice president*, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, and an editor.

The president, vice presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

The assistant secretary-treasurer and the editor shall be elected by the executive council. They shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the council may determine.

If the office of president shall, through any cause, become vacant, the first vice president shall thereupon become president, and the second vice president shall become first vice president whenever the office of first vice president shall have been vacated.

Mr. Arthur L. Cross offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas an adequate national dictionary of American biography has for many years been a thing for which scholars have been striving and planning; and

Whereas the lack of financial resources has hitherto been an insurmountable handicap to the realization of these plans: Therefore

Resolved, That for the munificent subvention recently made by Mr. Adolph S. Ochs and the New York Times, through which the long-cherished dream is about to be realized, the American Historical Association hereby expresses its great pleasure and tenders to Mr. Ochs and the New York Times its sense of deep gratitude and appreciation.

Under the head of reports of standing committees the secretary presented such reports as were not disposed of finally at the November meeting of the council.

For the board of editors of the American Historical Review Mr. J. F. Jameson reported that arrangements have been made for publishing the list of members of the association as a supplement to the Review. The council authorized the treasurer to pay for the said publication.

The secretary reported that the Justin Winsor prize had been awarded and also the George Louis Beer prize, the announcements to be made in the annual business meeting. It was voted that in the future the awards of the prizes shall be made in some important public meeting of the association, as on the occasion of the annual address of the president.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Moore it was voted to establish the Jusserand medal to be awarded annually in memory of the esteem in which Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand is held by the association, to whom he has been a true and helpful friend and a wise presiding officer. The medal is to be awarded annually for the best work of the year published by a member of the association in the field of intellectual relations between America and one or more European countries. The president was directed to appoint a committee to prepare rules governing the award of this medal and laying down the specific limits within which the competition for the prize is to be confined.

The report of the committee on membership was submitted by the secretary. It showed that on December 15, 1924, there was a total membership of 2,790 members, a net gain of 212 during the year, as compared with a loss of 14 members in the preceding year, and a loss of 41 members in the year before that. This gain was believed to be due in a considerable degree to the plan adopted in the beginning of the year for making a determined effort to draw into the association as many as possible of the advanced students in history in the larger universities. The report was approved.

The secretary presented the report of the conference of historical societies. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. George M. Dutcher, chairman, presented the report of the committee on bibliography, reporting progress on the Guide to Historical Literature. The report was approved and the committee was authorized to carry the work on the guide to completion.

The council took up the work of the subcommittee on the Bibliography of American Travel, progress on which is slow through lack of funds. The subcommittee was directed to proceed as far as the funds in hand will permit. On motion of Mr. J. F. Jameson, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bibliography of Travel in the United States which has long been in the hands of a committee of this association is regarded by the executive council as a matter of great importance since such an annotated manual would be of great value to all students of American social history and American geography.

Resolved, That the executive council regrets that its want of means has made progress on the compilation of this bibliography slow and cordially approves the plan of seeking special means from sources outside the association.

The council voted to authorize the exchange of reprints of certain articles in the American Historical Review for publications of a similar nature issued by the English Historical Society. The publications thus obtained from the said society are to be distributed free to members of this association.

Mr. Carlton J. H. Hayes reported for the council committee appointed in November, consisting of Messrs. Hayes, Schlesinger, and Dawson, to take into consideration the program that should be followed in reference to history teaching in the schools. The report was approved and it was voted to instruct the com-

mittee on history teaching in the schools to prepare a survey of history in the schools comparable to surveys made in other departments of instruction in the schools. The committee was also directed to take under consideration the advisability of including within its investigations the subject of the training of the teachers of history.

The secretary submitted the report of the public archives commission by which it is seen that a summary of archive legislation for the year 1923 has been prepared, which summary the council ordered printed in the annual report. It was also reported that a longer summary on archive legislation before 1923 is in preparation and nearing completion.

Mr. W. G. Leland presented the report of the representatives of the association serving on the International Committee of Historical Science. He reported that steps have been taken to create a permanent international committee of historical science and that a meeting of that committee is called to meet in Brussels in May, 1925. The council voted that the association will cooperate with the said permanent committee and send representatives to the approaching meeting.

The committee on national archives submitted its report in writing. The report was approved.

The council voted to abolish the committee on military history, since it seems impossible, under the present financial conditions, to have such meetings as the chairman of the committee thinks desirable.

It was voted that the committee on hereditary patriotic societies be requested to make an annual report on the activities, with special reference to publications, of the patriotic and hereditary societies.

The secretary was requested to confer with Prof. Albert E. McKinley with reference to the continuation of the selection of the board of editors of the Historical Outlook and to report on the same at the November meeting of the council.

The committee on historical research in the colleges reported on its activities. The report was approved.

Mr. J. F. Jameson made the report of the special committee on documentary historical publications of the United States Government, which was approved. It was voted to make this committee a standing committee.

The secretary reported that the special committee on the writing of history has a report in an advanced state of completion and that it is probable that arrangements will be made for its early publication. It was voted to accept the report and to authorize publication with the provision that the committee on publications approve the arrangements for publication made with the publisher.

At this time the council adjourned to meet Monday, December 29, at 9.30 a. m.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE HOTEL JEFFERSON, RICHMOND, VA., DECEMBER 29, 1924

The council was called to order at 9.30 a. m. by Acting President Charles M. Andrews. Present: Charles M. Andrews, Dana C. Munro, John S. Bassett, Charles Moore, Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Charles H. McIlwain, Frederic L. Paxson, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Mary W. Williams, Albert Bushnell Hart, and J. Franklin Jameson.

The council voted that the informal acts of the council yesterday, Sunday, December 28, be made the formal acts of the council.

The committee on endowment made its report verbally, whereupon ensued a general discussion of the endowment program. After discussion, the following votes were carried by the council:

1. The association shall endeavor to raise, in addition to the existing endowment, the sum of \$200,000, to be permanently invested and the proceeds to be used in defraying the actual expenses of research and publication in history under the auspices of this association.
2. That the initial campaign for increasing the endowment shall be made among the members of the association.
3. That Mr. F. L. Paxson be requested and authorized to solicit subscriptions from members present at the annual meeting and to make an appeal for subscriptions at the annual business meeting.
4. That Mr. Henry M. Wriston, of Wesleyan University, be added to the committee on endowment and made its executive secretary.

Mr. J. F. Jameson presented the report of the delegates to the American Council of Learned Societies. The following motion was adopted:

That the council indorse the following two projects of the committee on medieval Latin studies of the American Council of Learned Societies: (1) The compilation of the medieval Latin dictionary in cooperation with the International Union of Academies, and (2) the establishment of a Journal of Medieval Studies.

The president of the association reported for the committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives, and the report was approved.

Mr. J. F. Jameson presented the report for the special committee on the Anglo-American conference and offered the following resolution, which the council approved:

At the Anglo-American conference of professors of history held in Richmond, Va., December 27-30, 1924, it was voted, with the concurrence of the executive council of the American Historical Association—

That both British and American students of modern history are deeply sensible of the benefit conferred upon their studies by the recent decision of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs throwing open to investigators the records of the Foreign Office down to the date of 1878, and they wish to put on record an expression of their appreciation.

That they venture to express the hope that a system may result whereby from time to time or at stated intervals the Foreign Office records of additional periods since 1878 may be thrown open automatically.

The committee of the council on appointments made the following report which, on motion, was adopted by council vote:

STANDING COMMITTEES

[The names of new members are italicized]

Committee on program for the fortieth annual meeting.—William E. Dodd, chairman (term expires in 1925); Annie H. Abel-Henderson (term expires in 1925); St. George L. Sioussat (reappointed for the year 1925); Preston W. Slosson (term expires in 1925). (The other members of the committee are: Eugene H. Byrne, appointed in 1923 for the term expiring in 1926; Nathaniel W. Stephenson, appointed in 1922 for the term expiring in 1925; and ex officio, Herbert A. Kellar, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, and Joseph Schafer, secretary of the conference of historical societies.)

Committee on local arrangements for the fortieth annual meeting.—William A. Frayer, chairman; Preston W. Slosson, secretary.

Historical manuscripts commission.—Theodore C. Pease, chairman; Eugene C. Barker, Beverley W. Bond, Clarence E. Carter, Bernard C. Steiner.

Subcommittee on manuscripts from Europe.—Randolph G. Adams, Lawrence C. Wroth.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—C. Mildred Thompson, chairman; J. Truslow Adams, C. S. Boucher, Allan Nevins, Carl Wittke.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—William T. Laprade, chairman; Frederic Duncalf, Richard A. Newhall, Bertha Haven Putnam, Henry R. Shipman.

Committee on publications (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman; Allen R. Boyd, secretary; John S. Bassett, J. Franklin Jameson, Theodore C. Pease, St. George L. Sioussat, O. C. Stine.

Committee on membership.—Austin P. Evans, chairman; Robert G. Albion, Witt Bowden, Ralph H. Gabriel, Paul Knaphund, Ella Lonn, Donald L. McMurry, Frederick Merk, Laurence B. Packard, Franklin C. Palm, Ulrich B. Phillips, William W. Pierson, jr., Charles W. Ramsdell, J. Fred Rippey.

Conference on historical societies.—Joseph Schafer, secretary.

Committee on national archives.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Tyler Dennett, Charles Moore, Eben Putnam, Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman; Henry R. Shipman, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer, William H. Allison, Solon J. Buck, Louis J. Pastow.

Public archives commission.—John W. Oliver, chairman; Solon J. Buck, John H. Edmonds, Robert Burton House, Waldo G. Leland, Thomas M. Marshall, James G. Randall.

Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman; Waldo G. Leland, Wallace Notestein.

Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.—Dixon R. Fox, chairman; George S. Godard, Natalie S. Lincoln, Mrs. Annie L. Sioussat.

Board of editors of the Historical Outlook.—Edgar Dawson, managing editor, Sarah A. Dynes, Daniel C. Knowlton, Laurence M. Larson, William L. Westermann.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—William K. Boyd, chairman; E. Merton Coulter, Asa E. Martin, St. George L. Sioussat, William W. Sweet.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman; George H. Blakeslee, Robert H. Lord, Jesse S. Reeves, Robert Livingston Schuyler.

Committee on history teaching in the schools.—A. C. Krey, chairman. (Other members of the committee to be appointed by the chairman in consultation with the president and the secretary.)

Committee on endowment.—Evarts B. Greene, chairman; Henry M. Wriston, executive secretary; Charles M. Andrews, Dana C. Munro, John S. Bassett, Charles Moore, Albert J. Beveridge, Guy Stanton Ford, Worthington C. Ford, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, H. Barrett Learned, Stewart L. Mims, Otto L. Schmidt.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Charles M. Andrews, John S. Bassett, Samuel F. Bemis, Worthington C. Ford, Andrew C. McLaughlin, John Bach McMaster, Charles Moore, Frederick J. Turner.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman; Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Wallace Notestein, Conyers Read.

Committee on the writing of history.—Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman; John S. Bassett, secretary; Wilbur C. Abbott, Charles W. Colby.

Representatives in the International Committee of Historical Science.—James T. Shotwell, Waldo G. Leland.

Committee on preparing a program for research and publication.—Dana C. Munro, chairman; William K. Boyd, Wallace Notestein, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Bernadotte E. Schmitt, Charles Seymour.

It was voted that Mr. Sidney B. Fay be elected a member of the board of editors of the American Historical Review, succeeding Mr. Archbald C. Coolidge, with term to expire in 1930.

It was voted to combine the subcommittee on American travel with the committee on bibliography, with instructions for the committee to proceed with its work on travel.

It was voted to authorize the president and the secretary to fill vacancies on the committees.

It was voted that the committee on local arrangements shall in the future limit the cards and other privileges of the annual meeting to those persons who pay the registration fee, and that the attention of the bodies meeting at the same time shall be directed to this resolution of the executive council.

It was voted that the next meeting of the association shall be held in the last four days of December, 1925, subject to the discretion of the committee on local arrangements after conference is had by the secretary with the officers of the American Political Science Association.

No other business coming before the council, on motion, it adjourned without day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTED BY CORRESPONDENCE

The following standing executive committees of the council were appointed by the president to serve during 1925:

Committee on appointments.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman; John S. Bassett, William K. Boyd, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Mary W. Williams.

Committee on meetings and relations.—John S. Bassett, chairman; Carlton J. H. Hayes, Charles H. McIlwain, N. Neilson, Frederic L. Paxson.

Committee on finance.—Charles Moore, chairman; John S. Bassett, William K. Boyd, Dana C. Munro, Frederic L. Paxson.

REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, RICHMOND, VA.

Achorn, Erik, Cambridge, Mass.	Arnold, B. W., jr., Lynchburg, Va.
Adams, E. D., Stanford University, Calif.	Artz, Frederick B., Oberlin, Ohio.
Adams, William F., New Haven, Conn.	Auchampaugh, Philip Gerald, Buffalo, N. Y.
Allen, Freeman H., Hamilton, N. Y.	Bach, Lieut. Col. Christian A., Washington, D. C.
Allen, Mrs. Sophie Williams, Virginia Beach, Va.	Bagly, Ellen M., Richmond, Va.
Allison, William H., Hamilton, N. Y.	Baker, Mrs. Benjamin F., Richmond, Va.
Ambler, Charles H., Morgantown, W. Va.	Baker, Ray Stannard, Amherst, Mass.
Ames, Herman V., Philadelphia, Pa.	Baker-Crothers, Hayes, Hanover, N. H.
Anderson, Dice R., Lynchburg, Va.	Baldwin, Alice M., Durham, N. C.
Anderson, Lewis Flint, Columbus, Ohio.	Baldwin, Frances Elizabeth, Baltimore, Md.
Andrews, Arthur Irving, Medford Hillside, Mass.	Baldwin, Grace E., Bloomfield, N. J.
Andrews, Charles M., New Haven, Conn.	Baldwin, James F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Andrews, George Frederick, Boston, Mass.	Ballagh, James Curtis, Philadelphia, Pa.

- Ballou, Susan H., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Barbour, Violet, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Barnes, Viola F., South Hadley, Mass.
 Barr, F. Stringfellow, University, Va.
 Bassett, John Spencer, Northampton, Mass.
 Bean, W. G., Lexington, Va.
 Belcher, Katharine F., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Bell, Bessie Boyd, Glenville, W. Va.
 Bell, Herbert C., Brunswick, Me.
 Beller, Elmer A., Princeton, N. J.
 Bemis, Samuel Flagg, Washington, D. C.
 Benjamin, Gilbert Giddings, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Benton, Elbert J., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Beveridge, Mrs. Stephen, Richmond, Va.
 Bieber, Ralph P., St. Louis, Mo.
 Black, J. William, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Blackburn, J. F., Harrisonburg, Va.
 Blackwell, R. E., Ashland, Va.
 Bloomhardt, Paul F., Newberry, S. C.
 Boatfield, Helen C., Aurora, N. Y.
 Bolton, Herbert E., Berkeley, Calif.
 Bond, Beverley W., jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Bonham, Milledge L., jr., Clinton, N. Y.
 Bonney, W. P., Tacoma, Wash.
 Bonney, Mrs. W. P., Tacoma, Wash.
 Botsford, Jay Barrett, Providence, R. I.
 Botsford, Mrs. J. B., Providence, R. I.
 Boucher, C. S., Chicago, Ill.
 Boughter, Isaac F., Salem, W. Va.
 Boyd, William K., Durham, N. C.
 Boyd-Carpenter, William, Peking, China.
 Boyd-Carpenter, Mrs. William, Peking, China.
 Breakey, James R., jr., Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Bretz, Julian P., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Brogdon, Harriette B., Livingston, Ala.
 Brown, Everett Somerville, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Brown, George W., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Brown, Louise Fargo, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Brown, Samuel Hulme, Westtown, Pa.
 Browning, Mrs. George L., Orange, Va.
 Bruce, Kathleen, Norton, Mass.
 Buck, Solon J., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Burnett, Edmund C., Washington, D. C.
 Butler, J. R. M., Cambridge, England.
 Butterfield, Herbert, Cambridge, England.
 Cabell, James Alston, Columbia, Va.
 Caldwell, Wallace E., Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Callahan, J. M., Morgantown, W. Va.
 Campbell, Ian, Eugene, Oreg.
 Carman, Harry J., New York, N. Y.
 Carnathan, W. J., Georgetown, Tex.
 Carroll, E. M., Durham, N. C.
 Carter, Clarence E., Oxford, Ohio.
 Cathcart, Wallace E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Catterall, Mrs. Ralph C. H., Richmond, Va.
 Chance, Claude, Athens, Ga.
 Chandler, J. A. C., Williamsburg, Va.
 Chase, Eugene P., Middletown, Conn.
 Cheyney, Edward P., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Clapham, John H., Cambridge, England.
 Clarke, Helen M., Lawrence, Kans.
 Clarke, Mary Patterson, Lawrence, Kans.
 Coates, Willson H., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Cocke, Harriet T., Lawrenceville, Va.
 Cole, Arthur C., Columbus, Ohio.
 Coleman, Laurence Vail, New York, N. Y.
 Colvin, Caroline, Orono, Me.
 Conkling, Mary J., Springfield, Mo.
 Connor, R. D. W., Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Cook, Arthur N., Princeton, N. J.
 Coolidge, A. C., Cambridge, Mass.
 Coulter, E. M., Athens, Ga.
 Cox, Isaac Joslin, Evanston, Ill.
 Craik, E. L., Huntington, Pa.
 Crandall, Andrew W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Crane, Verner W., Providence, R. I.
 Crane, Mrs. Verner W., Providence, R. I.
 Craven, A. O., Urbana, Ill.
 Crofts, F. S., New York, N. Y.
 Cross, Arthur Lyon, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Crouse, James E., Losantville, Ind.
 Cumings, Mary M., Painesville, Ohio.
 Curtis, Eugene N., Baltimore, Md.
 Cushman, Milton S., Athens, W. Va.
 Dabney, Richard Heath, University, Va.

- Daniel, J. W. W., Macon, Ga.
 Davenport, Frances G., Washington, D. C.
 David, Charles Wendell, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Davis, Alice, New York, N. Y.
 Davis, Arthur Kyle, Petersburg, Va.
 Dawson, Edgar, New York, N. Y.
 Deane-Jones, Idris, Oxford, England.
 Deane-Jones, Mrs., Oxford, England.
 Dennis, A. L. P., Washington, D. C.
 Dewey, Ethelyn A., Greensboro, N. C.
 Dexter, Mrs. R. C., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 Dickerson, O. M., Greeley, Colo.
 Dielmann, Rita, Chambersburg, Pa.
 Dodd, William E., Chicago, Ill.
 Donnan, Elizabeth, Wellesley, Mass.
 Dow, E. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Draper, Bernice E., Greensboro, N. C.
 Dunaway, W. F., State College, Pa.
 Duncalf, Frederic, Austin, Tex.
 Duncan, George S., Washington, D. C.
 Duncan, Mary Beverly, Salem, Va.
 Dunham, Arthur L., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Duniway, C. A., Northfield, Minn.
 Dutcher, George Matthew, Middletown, Conn.
 Dutcher, Mrs. George Matthew, Middletown, Conn.
 Eckenrode, H. J., Richmond, Va.
 Eddy, William W., Easton, Pa.
 Edgerton, William F., Louisville, Ky.
 Edsall, Bessie E., Greensboro, N. C.
 Edwards, Charles W., Cambridge, Mass.
 Ellery, Eloise, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Ellinghouse, Roy H., Geneva, N. Y.
 Evans, Austin P., Montrose, N. Y.
 Evans, Katherine, Richmond, Va.
 Falck, Grace B., Cannon Falls, Minn.
 Farr, Shirley, Chicago, Ill.
 Fay, Sidney B., Northampton, Mass.
 Ferguson, William B., Cambria, Va.
 Fish, Carl Russell, Madison, Wis.
 Fishburn, Junius P., Roanoke, Va.
 Fite, Emerson D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Fittro, Mary Elizabeth, Salem, W. Va.
 Flenley, Ralph, Toronto, Canada.
 Flick, A. C., Albany, N. Y.
 Flippin, Percy Scott, Macon, Ga.
 Fournoy, F. R., Annandale, N. Y.
 Folsom, Joseph K., Sweet Briar, Va.
 Ford, Guy Stanton, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Fortenbaugh, Robert, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Foster, Herbert D., Hanover, N. H.
 Fothergill, Augusta B., Richmond, Va.
 Fox, Dixon Ryan, New York, N. Y.
 Fox, E. L., Ashland, Va.
 Fox, George L., New Haven, Conn.
 Furlong, Rev. Philip J., New York, N. Y.
 Gabel, Leona C., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Gallinger, Herbert P., Amherst, Mass.
 Galpin, W. F., Norman, Okla.
 Gammon, Rev. Samuel Rhea, Lavras, Brazil.
 Garber, Paul N., Durham, N. C.
 Garrett, Mitchell B., Birmingham, Ala.
 Garrison, Curtis W., Richmond, Va.
 Gazley, John G., Hanover, N. H.
 George, Robert H., Providence, R. I.
 Gershoy, Leo, Rochester, N. Y.
 Getting, Milan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Gilbert, Amy M., Chambersburg, Pa.
 Gilbert, William E., East Radford, Va.
 Gillespie, Frances E., Chicago, Ill.
 Gillespie, J. E., State College, Pa.
 Gipson, Lawrence H., Bethlehem, Pa.
 Godard, George Seymour, Hartford, Conn.
 Godard, Mrs. George S., Hartford, Conn.
 Gold, Mary S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Golder, F. A., Stanford University, Calif.
 Gould, Clarence P., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Grant, William Lawson, Toronto, Canada.
 Greaves, C. P., Wake Forest, N. C.
 Greene, Evarts B., New York, N. Y.
 Griffin, Eldon, New Haven, Conn.
 Haddaway, Arthur S., Princeton, N. J.
 Hall, Esther Marguerite, Franklin, Ind.
 Hamer, Marguerite Bartlett, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Hamer, Philip M., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Hanaway, Roy C., State College, Pa.
 Hanaway, Mrs. Roy C., State College, Pa.
 Hansen, Marcus L., Northampton, Mass.
 Harlow, Ralph V., Needham, Mass.
 Harmon, George D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harper, Samuel N., Chicago, Ill.
 Harrell, Isaac S., New York, N. Y.
 Harrell, Mrs. Isaac S., New York, N. Y.
 Harris, Wilmer C., Athens, Ohio.

- Hart, Albert Bushnell, Cambridge, Mass.
- Hart, Freeman H., Lexington, Va.
- Haskins, Charles H., Cambridge, Mass.
- Hatfield, George B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Hatfield, Mrs. George B., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Hayden, Mary T., Dublin, Ireland.
- Hayes, Carlton J. H., New York, N. Y.
- Heald, Mark M., Princeton, N. J.
- Hearon, Cleo, Decatur, Ga.
- Henderson, A. H. Abel, Sweet Briar, Va.
- Herron, Stella, New Orleans, La.
- Hewes, Edwin B., New York, N. Y.
- Higby, C. P., Chapel Hill, N. C.
- Hill, Lawrence F., Columbus, Ohio.
- Hinsdale, Mary L., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Hodder, F. C., Lawrence, Kans.
- Hodgdon, Frederick C., New York, N. Y.
- Hodous, Lewis, Hartford, Conn.
- Holt, W. Stull, Washington, D. C.
- Hornbeck, Stanley K., Cambridge, Mass.
- Hough, Earl E., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Hough, Mrs. Earl E., Indianapolis, Ind.
- House, R. B., Raleigh, N. C.
- Hrbkova, Miss Sarka B., New York, N. Y.
- Hurst, Alma E., Lexington, Ky.
- Huttman, Maude A., New York, N. Y.
- Hyde, Arthur M., Berea, Ky.
- Jackson, Mrs. Herbert Worth, Richmond, Va.
- Jackson, W. C., Greensboro, N. C.
- Jacobsen, Gertrude Ann, New York, N. Y.
- James, Mrs. B. O., Richmond, Va.
- Jameson, John Franklin, Washington, D. C.
- Janson, Florence E., Rockford, Ill.
- Jenkins, Calvert Hunter, Ashland, Va.
- Jenks, Leland H., Amherst, Mass.
- Jensen, Christen, Provo, Utah.
- Jernegan, Marcus W., Chicago, Ill.
- Johns, C. D., Greensboro, N. C.
- Johnson, James G., Boulder, Colo.
- Jones, Harriett Dryden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- Jones, R. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Joranson, Einar, Chicago, Ill.
- Judd, Mrs. William J., Richmond, Va.
- Kane, Elizabeth G., Waterbury, Conn.
- Kayser, Elmer Louis, Washington, D. C.
- Kellar, Herbert A., Chicago, Ill.
- Kellogg, Mrs. S. B., Seattle, Wash.
- Kendrick, Benjamin B., Greensboro, N. C.
- Kennedy, Edwin W., Abingdon, Va.
- Kern, Mrs. G. T. W., Richmond, Va.
- Kerner, Robert J., Columbia, Mo.
- Kimball, Edith M., Detroit, Mich.
- King, Harold L., Oberlin, Ohio.
- Klein, Eldric S., Bryn Athyn, Pa.
- Klein, Frederic S., Milford, Pa.
- Kline, Allen M., Middlebury, Vt.
- Klingberg, Frank J., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Klingenhagen, Anna M., Oberlin, Ohio.
- Klinger, A. Conn, Delaware, Ohio.
- Knapp, Charles M., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Knappen, Marshall M., Brookings, S. Dak.
- Knauss, James O., Tallahassee, Fla.
- Knight, M. M., New York, N. Y.
- Knipfing, John R., Columbus, Ohio.
- Knowlton, Daniel C., Montclair, N. J.
- Knudson, John, Franklin, Ind.
- Kochenderfer, H. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Kohler, Max J., New York, N. Y.
- Koreff, Oscar D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Krout, John A., New York, N. Y.
- Kull, Irving S., New Brunswick, N. J.
- Lacy, Mary G., Washington, D. C.
- La Follette, Robert R., Muncie, Ind.
- Land, Mrs. William Ashby, Blackstone, Va.
- Langdon, William Chauncey, Bronxville, New York, N. Y.
- Langer, William L., Worcester, Mass.
- Laprade, W. T., Durham, N. C.
- Largent, Robert Joseph, Huntington, W. Va.
- Largent, Vera, Greensboro, N. C.
- Larus, Mrs. Lewis Griffin, Richmond, Va.
- Lawson, Leonard A., Geneva, N. Y.
- Learned, H. Barrett, Washington, D. C.
- Lee, Dwight E., Cambridge, Mass.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmage, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Leland, Waldo G., Washington, D. C.
- Lewis, Gertrude Maxton, Richmond, Va.

- Lewis, J. G. W., Wayne, Nebr.
 Lichtenstein, Gaston, Richmond, Va.
 Liebig, Pauline, Tarkio, Mo.
 Lingelbach, William E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lingle, Thomas W., Davidson, N. C.
 Lodge, Sir Richard, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Lokke, Carl L., New York, N. Y.
 Louthan, Henry Thompson, Staunton, Va.
 Lovell, Reginald Ivan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Lovell, Mrs. Rose Mary, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Lowe, W. I., Hamilton, N. Y.
 Lybyer, Albert Howe, Urbana, Ill.
 Lybyer, Mrs. Albert Howe, Urbana, Ill.
 Lynch, William O., Bloomington, Ind.
 McDaniel, Ralph C., Walnut Point, Va.
 McElroy, Robert, Princeton, N. J.
 McGregor, James C., Washington, Pa.
 McGrane, R. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 McIlwain, Charles H., Cambridge, Mass.
 McIlwaine, H. R., Richmond, Va.
 McKay, Seth Shepard, Greenville, S. C.
 MacKenzie, Hugh, Rochester, N. Y.
 McKenzie, Isabel, East Orange, N. J.
 McKinley, Albert E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 McKnight, Edna C., New York, N. Y.
 McLaughlin, Henry Woods, Raphine, Va.
 MacLear, Anne Bush, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 MacLear, Martha, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 Mace, William H., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Mahan, Bruce E., Iowa City, Iowa.
 Malone, Carroll B., Granville, Ohio.
 Malone, Dumas, University, Va.
 Manning, Frederick J., New Haven, Conn.
 Manning, Mrs. P. B., Wilmington, N. C.
 Martin, A. E., State College, Pa.
 Martin, Julian D., Richmond, Va.
 Mauzy, Frank, Keyser, W. Va.
 May, Arthur J., Providence, R. I.
 Mereness, Newton D., Washington, D. C.
 Merk, Frederick, Cambridge, Mass.
 Merriman, Roger B., Cambridge, Mass.
 Mitchell, George S., Richmond, Va.
 Mitchell, Harry C., Morgantown, W. Va.
 Mitchell, Samuel Chiles, Richmond, Va.
 Moffett, Edna V., Wellesley, Mass.
 Monat, Helen, New York, N. Y.
 Moore, Charles, Washington, D. C.
 Moore, David R., Oberlin, Ohio.
 Moore, George H., Boston, Mass.
 Moore, J. R. H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Morgan, William Thomas, Bloomington, Ind.
 Morkovin, Boris V., Prague, Czechoslovakia.
 Morton, Richard Lee, Williamsburg, Va.
 Mueller, Henry R., Allentown, Pa.
 Munro, Dana C., Princeton, N. J.
 Munro, Mrs. Dana C., Princeton, N. J.
 Nebolsine, G., New York, N. Y.
 Neff, Andrew L., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Neilson, N., South Hadley, Mass.
 Nelson, Peter, Albany, N. Y.
 Newsome, A. R., Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Nichols, Anna C., New York, N. Y.
 Nichols, Jeannette Paddock, New York, N. Y.
 Nichols, Roy Franklin, New York, N. Y.
 Nixon, Herman Clarence, Ames, Iowa.
 Northrop, Amanda Carolyn, New York, N. Y.
 Norton, Margaret C., Springfield, Ill.
 Notestein, Wallace, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Nute, Grace L., St. Paul, Minn.
 O'Connor, Margaret Brown, St. Louis, Mo.
 Oliver, John William, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Olmstead, A. T., Urbana, Ill.
 Owsley, Frank L., Nashville, Tenn.
 Packard, Laurence B., Rochester, N. Y.
 Packard, Sidney R., Northampton, Mass.
 Paetow, Louis J., Berkeley, Calif.
 Page, Alice E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Paine, Mrs. C. S., Lincoln, Nebr.
 Palm, Franklin C., Berkeley, Calif.
 Paltsits, Victor Hugo, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.
 Panaretto, Stephen, Washington, D. C.
 Panaretto, Mrs. Stephen, Washington, D. C.
 Parish, John C., Los Angeles, Calif.

- Park, Julian, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Park, Robert, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Paullin, C. O., Washington, D. C.
 Pautz, William C., Berea, Ohio.
 Paxson, Frederic L., Madison, Wis.
 Pendleton, Venita, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
 Perkins, Belle, Richmond, Va.
 Perkins, Clarence, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
 Perkins, Dexter, Rochester, N. Y.
 Perkins, Ernest Ralph, Northfield, Vt.
 Phillips, Paul C., Missoula, Mont.
 Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Phyfe, R. Eston, Hartford, Conn.
 Pierce, Bessie F., Iowa City, Iowa.
 Pollard, A. F., London, England.
 Pollard, Mrs. A. F., London, England.
 Pomfret, J. E., Columbia, S. C.
 Porter, Mrs. W. K., Richmond, Va.
 Poteet, J. H., Roanoke, Va.
 Powell, Loula C., Midlothian, Va.
 Powicke, Frederick Maurice, Manchester, England.
 Pratt, Jennie A., South Glastonbury, Conn.
 Pratt, Marjorie F., Hartford, Conn.
 Price, John T., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Priddy, Mrs. Bessie Leach, Columbia, Mo.
 Puig, Louise M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Putnam, Bertha Haven, South Hadley, Mass.
 Quaife, M. M., Detroit, Mich.
 Ramsdell, Charles W., Austin, Tex.
 Ramsey, George J., Chicago, Ill.
 Randolph, Bessie C., Richmond, Va.
 Raymond, Mrs. Dora Neill, Northampton, Mass.
 Read, Conyers, Villa Nova, Pa.
 Regier, C. C., New Concord, Ohio.
 Relf, Frances H., Aurora, N. Y.
 Reuter, Bertha Ann, Macon, Ga.
 Rice, Irene, Washington, D. C.
 Richardson, Mrs. James A., Richmond, Va.
 Riches, Naomi, Baltimore, Md.
 Riegel, R. E., Hanover, N. H.
 Riegel, Mrs. R. E., Hanover, N. H.
 Riker, T. W., Austin, Tex.
 Riley, Franklin L., Lexington, Va.
 Rippey, J. Fred, Chicago, Ill.
 Robb, Janet H., New York, N. Y.
 Roberts, A. Sellew, Urbana, Ill.
 Robertson, Charles Grant, Birmingham, England.
 Robinson, Gerold Tanquary, New York, N. Y.
 Robinson, Howard, Oxford, Ohio.
 Robinson, Morgan P., Richmond, Va.
 Robinson, Lieut. Col. O. P., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
 Ross, Wilbert Davidson, Emporia, Kans.
 Rostovtzeff, Michael, Madison, Wis.
 Rowse, Edward F., Albany, N. Y.
 Russel, Robert R., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Russell, Nelson Vance, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Ryden, George Herbert, Newark, Del.
 Schaeffer, Paul, Cambridge, Mass.
 Schafer, Joseph, Madison, Wis.
 Schlesinger, A. M., Iowa City, Iowa.
 Schmitt, Bernadotte E., Chicago, Ill.
 Schuyler, Mrs. Livingston Rowe, New York, N. Y.
 Scott, Nancy Elnora, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Sears, Louis Martin, West Lafayette, Ind.
 Seton-Watson, Robert William, London, England.
 Severance, Frank H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Shannon, Fred A., Cedar Falls, Iowa.
 Shearer, Augustus H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Shipman, Henry R., Princeton, N. J.
 Shortridge, Wilson Porter, Morgantown, W. Va.
 Shryock, Richard H., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Shupp, Paul F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Silver, Auxa B., Philo, Ill.
 Simms, Henry Harrison, Lexington, Va.
 Sioussat, Mrs. Albert, Baltimore, Md.
 Sioussat, St. George L., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Skeel, Mrs. Roswell, jr., New York, N. Y.
 Slabey, Andrew Paul, East Orange, N. J.
 Slocum, Sylvia H., Richmond, Va.
 Slosson, Preston William, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Smith, Donald E., New York, N. Y.
 Smith, Florence E., Raleigh, N. C.
 Smith, Franklin Hans, New York, N. Y.
 Smith, George M., Toronto, Canada.
 Smith, Justin H., New York, N. Y.
 Smith, R. R., New York, N. Y.

- Smith, W. E., Madison, Wis.
Snow, Mary Caroline, Newburyport, Mass.
Sontag, Raymond James, Princeton, N. J.
Soule, H. W., New York, N. Y.
Sparrow, Caroline L., Sweet Briar, Va.
Stahl, Mildred, Kokomo, Ind.
Steefel, Lawrence D., Minneapolis, Minn.
Steele, Esther C. M., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Steiger, G. Nye, Cambridge, Mass.
Stephenson, Nathaniel W., New York, N. Y.
Stevens, Wayne E., Hanover, N. H.
Stewart, Watt, Fairmont, W. Va.
Stickney, Edith P., Baltimore, Md.
Stine, O. C., West Falls Church, Va.
Stone, Mrs. Mary H., Saginaw, Mich.
Swain, James E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sweet, Alfred H., Canton, N. Y.
Sweet, William W., Greencastle, Ind.
Swem, E. G., Williamsburg, Va.
Tanner, Edwin P., Syracuse, N. Y.
Taylor, Mrs. Benjamin James, Blackstone, Va.
Taylor, R. H., Chapel Hill, N. C.
Taylor, Mrs. R. H., Chapel Hill, N. C.
Temperley, Harold M., Cambridge, England.
Textor, Lucy E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Thomas, Herman P., Bluefield, W. Va.
Thompson, C. Mildred, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Thompson, Frederic L., Amherst, Mass.
Thompson, Holland, New York, N. Y.
Thompson, James Westfall, Chicago, Ill.
Thompson, R. T., Wake Forest, N. C.
Thuner, Edna, Detroit, Mich.
Trotter, Reginald G., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
Tucker, Sarah B., Farmville, Va.
Turner, Morris K., Farmville, Va.
Tussey, Moore C., New York, N. Y.
Tyler, Lyon G., Holdcroft, Va.
Ullrick, Laura F., Evanston, Ill.
Usher, Roland G., St. Louis, Mo.
Van Bibber, Lena C., Baltimore, Md.
Van Tyne, C. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Varrell, Harry M., Cambridge, Mass.
Violette, E. M., Baton Rouge, La.
Wagstaff, H. M., Chapel Hill, N. C.
Walmsley, James Elliott, Rock Hill, S. C.
Walter, Florence, Raleigh, N. C.
Warner, Ethel, New York, N. Y.
Watkins, Lucy N. L., Charlotte Courthouse, Va.
Waugh, W. T., Montreal, Canada.
Webb, Belle, Petersburg, Va.
Webster, C. K., Aberystwyth, Wales.
Webster, Mrs. C. K., Aberystwyth, Wales.
Welborn, Mary C., Princeton, Ind.
West, Allen B., Norton, Mass.
Westergaard, Waldemar, Claremont, Calif.
Westermann, William L., New York, N. Y.
White, Arthur S., Huntington, W. Va.
White, Elizabeth B., Collegeville, Pa.
Whitelaw, William Menzies, Hagersville, Ontario, Canada.
Wicker, Katherine, Newport News, Va.
Wilbur, Mrs. William F., Princess Anne, Va.
Willard, James F., Boulder, Colo.
Williams, Basil, Montreal, Canada.
Williams, Clarence Russell, Burlington, Vt.
Williams, Judith Blow, Wellesley Mass.
Williams, Mary W., Baltimore, Md.
Wing, Herbert, Carlisle, Pa.
Wing, Mrs. Herbert, jr., Carlisle, Pa.
Winston, James E., New Orleans, La.
Wirth, Fremont P., Chicago, Ill.
Wittke, Carl, Iowa City, Iowa.
Wood, Mrs. William P., Richmond, Va.
Woodfin, Maude Howlett, Richmond, Va.
Wrong, George M., Toronto, Canada.
Wuorinen, John H., New York, N. Y.
Wyckoff, Charles T., Peoria, Ill.
Young, Catherine Elizabeth, Akron, Ohio.
Young, J. Emilie, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Young, William E., Akron, Ohio.
Zelqzon, Maurice, Cleveland, Ohio.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Los Angeles, California, November 28-29, 1924

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

By Ralph H. Lutz

The twentieth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of Southern California on Friday, November 28, and at the University of California, Southern Branch, on Saturday, November 29, 1924. A bureau of information and registration was established in Room 108, Bovard Administration Building, and hotel headquarters were placed at the Clark Hotel, Los Angeles. The committee on arrangements consisted of J. C. Parish, chairman; Irene T. Myers, C. V. Gilliland, and S. S. Myrick. The president of the branch, Prof. Robert G. Cleland, presided at the three sessions. The attendance on Friday was about 120; on Saturday, about 60.

The first paper read at the general session Friday afternoon was that of Prof. Osgood Hardy, of Occidental College, entitled "Was Patrick Egan a blundering minister?" and showed that the three Chilean incidents of 1891-92 did not arise through the incompetence of that American diplomat. One of the prevalent traditions in American history is that Patrick Egan, United States minister at Santiago during the Chilean civil war of 1891, was incapable and largely instrumental in causing the ill feeling which resulted in the "Baltimore incident" and the crisis of January, 1892. A study of the facts shows that this ill feeling was almost entirely the result of the Itata incident, the Cable affair, and the Quinteros Bay episode, in none of which did Egan play any causative part. Not only was he not incapable but the ability with which he furthered United States interests in Chile increased the English ill will toward him, consequent upon his at one time having been a prominent Irish Nationalist. The English press, therefore, vilified him at every opportunity and the anti-Harrison organs in this country followed the example of their British cousins. The charges against his character were numerous and bitter, but the investigator can find nothing to Egan's discredit. The fact that, although he was from the Emerald Isle, he had backbone enough to desert Tammany Hall and follow the "Plumed Knight" in part explains the animus.

The second paper of the session by Prof. Rolland A. Vandegrift, of the University of Southern California, related to "The Central

American Court of Justice." This paper was a study of the Central American war of 1906, the Washington conference of 1907, and the court of justice which was set up by the powers concerned for the purpose of settling all outstanding difficulties. The writer also traced the history of the international court of justice from its establishment in 1908 at Cartago, Costa Rica, until its collapse over the question of the American naval base in the Bay of Fonseca.

The third paper of the session was by Prof. Percy A. Martin, of Sanford University, on "The Argentine Republic and the League of Nations." It dealt with the part played by the Republic in the formation of the league, the crisis of 1920, and the spectacular and dramatic withdrawal of Argentina from the League of Nations. At the close of the World War, President Irogoyen declared that Argentina would adhere to the League of Nations when it was organized, and authorized his minister at Paris to take part in discussions of a draft of a League of Nations which was to be submitted to the peace conference. The position of the Republic in the league, however, was dependent upon the acceptance of certain proposals which were presented to the first assembly in November, 1920. These included amendments providing for the admission of all sovereign States to the league, the election of all members of the council by a majority of the assembly, and the establishment of an international court of justice and compulsory arbitration. In December, 1920, the report of the committee on amendments stated that no amendments to the covenant were to be considered in the first assembly. Thereupon President Irogoyen instructed the delegation of Argentina to withdraw from the league.

In the last paper of this session, entitled "A British West Indian plantation of the eighteenth century," Prof. Frank W. Pitman, of Pomona College, explained the character of the plantations of Jamaica, Antigua, Granada, and other islands of the West Indies. The plantations of Jamaica, which were the richest of the British plantations, were situated along the coast lines. The highest number of slaves on any one plantation was 110. In 1774 there were over 2,000 planters on this island. After the middle of the eighteenth century the plantations increased rapidly in wealth. The planters of Jamaica relied entirely for defense on the royal army.

The annual dinner was at 7 o'clock in the Clark Hotel, Los Angeles, Dean Rockwell D. Hunt, presiding. In his opening remarks Dean Hunt gave a brief résumé of the beginnings of the Pacific Coast Branch and of the special contributions of certain members during the course of its history. Brief informal addresses were made by Father Gleason, Prof. Edward McMahon, and Prof. William A. Morris.

The president's annual address was delivered by Prof. Robert G. Cleland, of Occidental College. His subject was "The United States and Mexico." The three chief factors which enter into the relations of the United States and Mexico are, first, the common boundary line; second, the large investments which Americans have made in Mexico; and, third, the Monroe doctrine.

The fundamental problem of the common boundary is the old question of American expansion. The citizen of the United States, whose conception of time in national and international affairs is very circumscribed and whose Nation has never been compelled to surrender any of its territory to another power, looks upon the further expansion of this country as a closed issue. But the Mexican, who has already seen the United States absorb so large a part of his territory, is not so confident that the day of American expansion is completed, and he continues to fear that the pressure of population and the drain upon the economic resources of the United States will some day bring about a further southward extension of the international boundary.

This movement, should it ever be set in motion, the Mexican himself can not in any way prevent; and consequently he has only the idealism and self-restraint of the American people to rely upon as a defense against the encroachment of the United States. This helplessness in the face of so grave a potential danger sometimes, naturally, makes him suspicious and fearful of the people who beat like a rising tide against his northern border.

The large investments which Americans and other foreigners have made in Mexico are the normal result of economic conditions in that country. The great resources of Mexico are in her mines, her oil fields, her agriculture. But these resources can not be developed without large expenditures of capital, and Mexico has no capital of her own to meet this need. In 1923, for example, the total bank deposits in the country were only about \$80,000,000, or less than one-seventh the deposits of a single bank in New York City. Under such conditions it is inevitable that capital should come in from the outside. This capital, however, for simple economic reasons which can not be explained here, instead of passing into Mexican hands remains entirely under foreign control and ownership. The result is that the chief resources and industries of Mexico, with the single exception of agriculture, are even now almost wholly in the hands of foreigners, and especially in the hands of Americans. This situation, for which no practical remedy can be found, is obviously an international factor of the first importance. Because of it the United States is at all times vitally concerned with the domestic situation in Mexico; and the Mexican Government, though it could not possibly live with-

out the foreign companies, is often seriously embarrassed by their presence in the country.

The Monroe doctrine is the last of the major international factors here to be considered. European nations with large interests at stake in Mexico have a right to demand that the United States either protect those interests itself, in case they are menaced by revolution or kindred evils, or that it stand aside and permit other nations to protect their own rights themselves. This latter course is fraught with too great danger to the whole principle of the Monroe doctrine to be considered; and the former course will almost certainly involve us in international difficulties of the gravest kind. Viewed, therefore, in almost any light, the application of the Monroe doctrine to Mexico presents to this Government a serious dilemma and one that at any time may demand definite decision.

Whatever may be the eventual answer to the various problems here discussed, one thing at least is evident: A just and satisfactory solution will never be arrived at until educated Americans come to have, of this whole Mexican situation, an intelligent, impartial, and sympathetic understanding.

The Saturday sessions were held in Millspaugh Hall, University of California, Southern Branch. The first paper of the morning session was by Prof. Donald G. Barnes, of the University of Oregon, on "The corn law of 1815." The author presented an extensive study of the effects of the Napoleonic wars upon the corn trade of the United Kingdom, the importance of the economic and political events of 1813 and 1814, and the passage of the law of 1815.

The second paper of the session, entitled "The administrative functions of the old English county court," was presented by Prof. William A. Morris, of the University of California. He stated that the English county court may be characterized as an institution generally known because it was included among the folkmoets of the Anglo-Saxon period and because later it chose the two knights of the shire who represented it in the House of Commons. To be sure, one of its functions, that of pronouncing outlawry, has always been clearly presented and understood. But its obligation to receive private accusation of criminals, supplemented in 1166 by that of receiving jury accusation, has received little or no attention, and its jurisdiction over minor civil suits, though well known to writers on the thirteenth century, is obscured after the rise of the justice of the peace, although this official never gained power to try such cases until the middle of the nineteenth century. Sydney and Beatrice-Webb in their history of English local institutions in the period subsequent to 1689 declare that there is less known about the county court at that date than about the Prussian *Vehurgericht* or the court of the *Prætor Peregrinus*. Yet from Edward I to Queen Victoria it

continued to be, at least in theory, the popular assembly of the shire. Once a month, in spite of cumbersome methods and inconvenient delays, it afforded opportunity to settle civil causes involving less than 40 shillings independently of the King's writ or the King's courts by the old-time folkmote decision without the intervention of a jury. It is extremely difficult to believe those who assert that such a jurisdiction so carefully preserved for five and a half centuries from the supposed day of its decline was unimportant.

There is no definite reference to elections in the county court in John's reign, if allowance be made for the rather obvious exception of the selection of a sheriff of Devon. But the principle was already known. The various groups of persons whom the King desired to convene, however, including the four discreet men from each county in 1213, he merely directed the sheriff to send. The first clear case of the choice of men by county courts to speak for the county at large in any matter occurs in 1226. A contention having arisen over the interpretation of the charter of liberties between the men of some of the counties and their sheriffs in matters relating to the replevin of averia, the magnates of the realm at Winchester petitioned the King to terminate the matter. The sheriffs of the counties in question were accordingly commanded by the King's writ to cause the animals to be replevied for the time being and in the next county court speak to the knights and *probi homines* of the bailiwick that they choose from among themselves four lawworthy and discreet knights who at an appointed day should be at Lincoln *pro toto comitatu* to set forth their differences with the sheriff. This certainly implies that sheriffs did not control elections in county courts at the time and that there was an expression of the wishes of the assembled suitors. But the selection of the coroner on some occasions seems to have been dominated by the sheriff, and the aim in electing the four knights who controlled the nomination of presentment juries for the eyre was presumably to remove the matter from his hands.

The election for the first time in 1254 of knights in all the shires to appear in Parliament at Westminster and make a grant to the King is but a more general application of the procedure and principles of 1226. Except in 1264, there is no conclusive proof that knights were again elected to any Parliament prior to the Shrewsbury assembly of 1283. But the knights who came *pro communitatibus* with full power to the Parliaments of January, 1283, were probably so chosen. Election to successive Parliaments is, of course, the rule.

The functions of the county court in the reign of Henry III and Edward I are thus seen to be both interesting and important. It aided the King's ministers in the detail of levying parliamentary taxes. It manifested an impulse toward the enactment of by-laws which deserve a very careful study for later periods. It served as a

most useful forum for the promulgation of acts of government and the installation of minor officials, and it gave rise to an electoral custom and procedure which have made possible the operation of democratic government among Anglo-Saxon peoples.

The third paper of the session, by Prof. Andrew Fish, of the University of Oregon, was entitled "American sectarian communisms in the first half of the nineteenth century." This paper traced the history of the Ephrata, Shaker, Harmonist, Inspirationist, and Perfectionist movements. Religious enthusiasm developed social adhesion in these communities, but after the religious flame died out these communisms inevitably broke up.

The fourth paper of the session, by Prof. Edward McMahon, of the University of Washington, on "The election of Lincoln and Johnson," traced the opposition to Lincoln's renomination which reflected certain personal and political ambitions and culminated in the nomination of Fremont and Cochrane. With this movement as a background, an examination of the National Union Convention of 1864 was made. The necessity for a union of all supporters of the administration and its policy of subduing the South led to the calling of a Union convention which included many War Democrats and required only one qualification for membership, viz, unconditional maintenance of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution by the vigorous suppression of the rebellion and its cause, slavery. A comparison of the Republican platform of 1860 and that of the Union convention showed that the word "Republican" was not used at all in the latter and frequently appeared in the former. The nomination of a War Democrat for second place on the ticket was set forth as emphasizing the Union character of the convention. For various reasons, this nomination fell to Andrew Johnson, who, in addition to being a Democrat supporting the administration, had the added advantage of coming from a Border State. The convention was dominated by two ideas—first, that the Republican Party had given up its identity as a political party and had become merged in the Union Party, and, second, that the Union Party was not a sectional party but included the South as well as the North. This latter point being evidenced by the inclusion of delegates from the seceding States and the nomination of Johnson.

At the business session which followed, the committee on nominations, Frank J. Klingberg, chairman, reported the following nominations:

President, William A. Morris, University of California.

Vice president, Oliver H. Richardson, University of Washington.

Secretary-treasurer, Ralph H. Lutz, Stanford University.

Council, the above officers, and Joseph B. Lockey, University of California, Southern Branch; Louis J. Paetow, University of California; Edward McMahon, University of Washington; Donald G. Barnes, University of Oregon.

Delegate of the Pacific Coast Branch to the American Historical Association, E. D. Adams, Stanford University; alternate, Waldemar Westergaard, Pomona College.

On motion, the report of the committee on nominations was adopted and these nominees were declared elected for the ensuing year.

After a general discussion of the problem of publishing a Pacific Coast Review, it was voted that the president should appoint a permanent committee of publicity.

The meeting of Saturday afternoon was the teachers' session. The first paper, by Prof. Eugene Harley, of the University of Southern California, was entitled "Responsibility for the World War in the light of recent documents." The author showed that as the entrance of the United States into the war did not occur until after the conflict had been in progress nearly three years, the significance of our joining the Triple Entente lies in the fact that the sense of right and justice of the Republic in sober and final judgment was cast with one group of powers. While it is impossible to separate national interest from a detached sense of justice and right, yet the fact remains that, all considered, without agreements of any kind, without desire for territory, without racial or traditional hatreds, the United States decided that the responsibility for the war rested on the Central Powers.

The general causes of the World War were the elements of the system: *A combination of militarism, militaristic teaching and philosophy, secret diplomacy, suicidal nationalism, and excessive armament.* The only alternative to the system is an *objective rationalism: A recognition that reason, conciliation, and justice are the hope of the world instead of the old system.*

Without explanatory circumstances, the nation that did most to encourage the old system and the least to promote the new must bear the brunt of the general responsibility for the war. It is contended that Germany by giving free hand and encouragement to Austria, by opposing the improvement of the peace machinery of The Hague, by laughing at Lord Haldane's proposal for a naval holiday, and by building up a vicious educational system based on militarism as a foundation stone, is primarily responsible for the war, carrying her satellites of the Triple Alliance with her in the great conflict.

It has not been considered necessary or desirable to attempt to distribute responsibility among the various members of the Central Alliance or the Entente. It has not been suggested that the Entente Powers were blameless; in fact it is recognized that they must bear some share for clinging to the old system. But with the offer of Serbia to submit the dispute to The Hague Tribunal, with a similar offer from the Czar, with the conciliatory proposals of Lord Grey—all

on one side of the balance—and the hasty, obstructive tactics pursued by Germany and Austria, on the other side—the conclusion is reached that in view of all of the circumstances in the case the Central Powers were primarily responsible for the World War.

The second paper, by Prof. Leon Yakely, of the Pasadena High School, entitled "Our foreign policy in the twentieth century as a part of the high-school history course," showed the increasing importance of our foreign policy and the necessity for a larger place to foreign affairs in the history course. We have in a large measure as a nation assumed the "moral leadership of the world." We have been thrust into world currents of action in the Pacific. We have become the creditor nation of Europe. Hence a larger place should be given to foreign affairs in the history course. We should give our students an "international mind." Future closer and closer contacts with world affairs loom in the not distant future. Therefore, more time and stress should be devoted to world outlooks in the high-school history course.

From our earliest history this country has had points of contact with Europe and Latin America. Our historic Monroe doctrine is now over 100 years old. We have embraced a definite "open-door" policy in the Far East. But in a peculiar sense the World War has thrown us into direct participation with international affairs. The questions our students ask us concern our relations with the League of Nations, with the World Court, and with disarmament conferences. They wish to know the reasons for our noncooperation. The newspapers give large space to happenings at Geneva, at London, and at Paris. We must take up with our eager students the issues involved in these world movements. To train for leadership, for intelligent understanding of present-day tendencies, and for logical thinking on large civic subjects the high-school teacher must perforce give more and more attention to foreign policies in the history course.

In the general discussion which followed Professor Seymour said that the history of the last quarter of a century should be taught from an economic viewpoint. Professor Cleland believed that if we concentrate on the present we neglect the past and that we must not substitute current events for history.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of W. C. Westergaard, chairman, W. A. Morris, and P. A. Martin, reported the following:

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association wishes here to pay tribute to the memory of two of its members who have passed away since the last annual meeting: President Richard Frederick Scholz, of Reed College, and Edwin Augustus Start, of the University of Washington.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association at its twentieth annual meeting hereby expresses its thanks to the University of Southern California and the University of California, Southern Branch, and especially to

the members of the departments of history, for their hospitality, courtesies, and excellent arrangements.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association wishes to express its deep appreciation of the labors of Dr. Owen C. Coy in the organization of the California State Historical Association.

The president announced that the arrangements for the twenty-first annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association would be made by the council. In conclusion President Cleland expressed the association's appreciation of the efforts of the officers and committees which had brought about the success of the twentieth annual meeting.

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